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ORISSA REVIEW

REPUBLIC DAY SPECIAL

1974

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Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi laying the foundation of the Rengali Multi-purpose Dam Project on December 23, 1973

ORISSA REVIEW seeks to provide a condensed record of the activities and official announcements of the Government of Orissa and other useful information. Many items appear in summarised form. Such items should not be treated as complete and authoritative versions.

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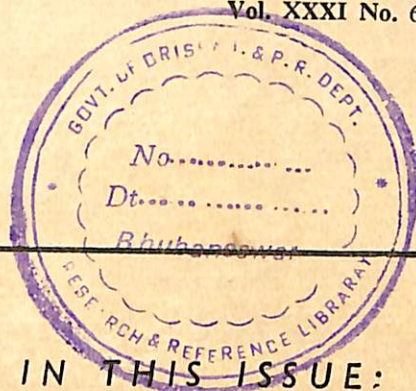
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THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA



WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;
and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation:

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**



RAJ BHAVAN
Bhubaneswar

The Nation celebrates today the 24th anniversary of our Republic. On this solemn and joyous occasion, I offer my warmest greetings and best wishes to the people of Orissa.

Celebration of Republic Day is an important event in our National life. On this day, 24 years ago, we had given unto ourselves the Constitution proclaiming India to be a Sovereign Democratic Republic with the commitment to promote welfare of all sections of the society by securing social and economic justice to all. The tasks were no doubt great and challenging but we marched with confidence from year to year to reach the goals of an egalitarian order.

Unfortunately for us, the past year had been a year of difficulties due to shortages of essential commodities and high prices. As in the past, we faced the situation arising out of this crisis and got over it with as little suffering to the people as possible. The crisis however made us to realise the reality and to steel our determination to face the challenges that lie ahead.

We have made strenuous efforts during the past year to push through vigorously the programmes of economic development and social welfare in our State and we have achieved remarkable progress in several fields.

Elections to choose representatives to the State Assembly are now round the corner. We have built up a tradition of peaceful polling during the past elections. I would appeal to all the political parties to conduct themselves well to enable the people to exercise their franchise peacefully during the ensuing election.

On this day of national jubilation, I call upon the people of our State to work hard and to co-operate with each other for creating a better and happier society of tomorrow, where better standard of living is ensured for the common man and where social justice prevails.

W. D. Galle.

WELFARE MEASURES FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

The State Government as well as the Central Government are now giving special attention to the socio-economic upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Evincing keen personal interest in the all round development of the Scheduled Tribe and Schedule Caste population of Orissa, Prime Minister Srimati Indira Gandhi has advised the State Government to accelerate the pace of development schemes intended exclusively for the tribal people. The Governor of Orissa and his advisors are visiting different Adivasi areas and looking into the progress of Tribal Development schemes and taking steps to augment the funds for these schemes wherever necessary. Two special tribal development schemes are now being implemented in the State for integrated development of the tribal people. In the meantime the State Government have moved to Central Government for initiation of 15 such projects. Central Government have agreed for opening of two such projects. One of these two i.e. the proposed Tribal Development Agency for the Bhuyanpira and Juangapira of Keonjhar district has been inaugurated by the Prime Minister on October 10, 1973.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

There are 75 Tribal Development Blocks in the State. Various schemes for development of agriculture, construction of roads, supply of drinking water, provision of minor irrigation facilities, growth of cottage industries, etc. are being implemented in these Blocks. It has been proposed to open 38 more such Blocks during the Fifth Plan Period.

SOURA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

As the re-settlement of the Tibetan refugees in Chandragiri area of Ganjam District has created certain socio-economic problems among the 488 Soura families inhabiting in 18 villages around the Tibetan refugees' re-settlement camps, the Government have taken up a Soura Development Scheme from February, 1973 for socio-economic development of Souras. A sum of Rs. 16,66,000 has been provided for the purpose. As against the target of cultivation of kharif crops on 530 acres and Rabi Crops on 314 acres, Kharif crops has been cultivated in 428 acres under this scheme. Ten demonstration plots on vegetables have been laid in key villages. About 400 acres of cultivable waste land in this area will be reclaimed and allotted to the landless Adivasis. Besides this 91 landless Adivasis will be allotted 2 acres of land each. The rest of the land will be allotted to 154 families having some land in such a manner that each of them will have 2 acres of land. Some other schemes similar to Soura Development Scheme will be taken up for the development of Juangas in Keonjhar district, Poudi Bhuyans in Sundergarh and Dhenkanal districts, Bonda Parajas in Koraput district, Kutia Kondha in Phulbani district, Jhudia Konda of Thumula-Rampur in Kalahandi district.

SPECIAL TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

Two Special Tribal Development Schemes, one in Gunupur-Rayagada area of Koraput district and the other in Parlakimedi area of Ganjam district are being implemented for the socio-economic development of the tribal people. The Government of India have provided Rs. 2 crores outside the Plan to each of these schemes.

The Gunpur-Rayagada Tribal Development Project proposes to reclaim 8 000 acres of land. So far 6,000 acres have been reclaimed. Out of Rs. 76 lakhs sanctioned by the Central Government for this project, Rs. 46,24,000 have been spent.

Under the Parlakimedi Adivasi Development Project, 5,000 acres of land will be reclaimed and allotted to the landless Adivasis. So far 908 acres of land have been reclaimed. Seeds etc., were provided for cultivation of various crops, in 10,894 acres of land in the last kharif season. A lift-irrigation project will be started soon. Funds have been sanctioned for execution of 11 out of 17 proposed medium irrigation projects. 220 out of 600 proposed wells to irrigate 600 acres of land have been dug. At present the research staff are engaged for collection of data for preparation of project reports for the 15 T.D.As. as well as for the integrated area development programme, as per guidelines received from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

The Orissa State Tribal Development Co-operative Society set up by the State Government to protect the commercial interest of the tribals has targetted Rs. 3 crores for investment on surplus agricultural and minor forest products from the tribals for the current year. The society had procured and sold agricultural and minor forest products worth Rs. 64 lakhs during the last year.

Besides, the Society has so far disbursed Rs. 10.71 lakhs as interest free consumption-cum-production loan to the needy tribals as against Rs. 2.89 lakhs in 1971 and Rs. 4.71 lakhs in 1972. The loan is likely to reach Rs. 14 lakhs before the end of the year.

The Society in its efforts to help the tribals has further extended the area of operation to Nilgiri Subdivision of Balasore and Pallahara Subdivision of Dhenkanal district. Public distribution of essential commodities at a fair price has achieved a remarkable success under the management of T. D. C. S. The number of fair price shop has gone up to 239 as against 170 at the time of merger of the P. S. F. S. Schemes. They have made a target to sell goods worth Rs. 98.16 lakhs from the fair price shops during the current year.

The T.D.C.S. has started two turmeric powdering units at Raikia and Berhampur. Hill-broom-processing units are working at Bhubaneswar and Rupra road in Puri and Kalahandi districts respectively.

The T.D.C.S. has exported 10 quintals of turmeric powder through National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation, New Delhi.

JOBS FOR EDUCATED SCHEDULED TRIBES

With a view to relieve pressure of unemployment among the educated unemployed Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the State Government have sanctioned Rs. 2,86,040 for two schemes for advance action. A special scheme has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 2.62 lakhs for giving subsidy to the unemployed Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates who are trained in different Industrial Training Institutes.

RESERVATION OF POSTS

The State Government have recently taken action to ensure that the rules for reservation of posts for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes are strictly adhered to. The Government have also decided to provide better promotion facilities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees.

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

A scheme for opening of subsidised poultry units in the industrial area of Rourkela has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 34,500. Besides, there is also a provision of Rs. 50,000 in the current year for extending the scheme to Jhirpani, Jalda and neighbouring villages around Rourkela.

EDUCATION PROGRAMME

Rs. 80,000 was sanctioned recently for opening of a new Ashram School at Gumuda in Boriguma Tribal Development Block in Koraput district. Besides this, four Ashram Schools and one Kanyashram have been upgraded to High Schools. Funds have been sanctioned for opening of residential Sevashrams.

Funds were sanctioned during June 1972 to March 1973 for opening of six new Ashram Schools including one for Girls and four residential Sevashrams. Eight Ashram Schools were upgraded to High Schools. Funds were also sanctioned for construction of 53 new hostels and for completion of 7 incomplete hostels. Fourteen trainees were given stipend at the rate of Rs. 80 per month in the Pre-examination Training Centre at Cuttack. Consequent on abnormal rise in prices of consumers' goods and mounting complaints of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students regarding inadequacy of scholarship, the existing rates of stipend, scholarships and boarding charges were increased at a flat rate of Rs. 10 per month, with effect from 1st November, 1972.

HOUSE FOR TRIBALS

A special scheme at a cost of Rs. 3.5 crores for providing house facilities to 13,300 roofless tribals has been submitted to the Government of India for approval with a request to sanction of Rs. 50 lakhs during the current year. A Housing Board under the Chairmanship of the Governor has been constituted for implementation of the scheme as soon as clearance from the Government of India is received.

Another scheme involving expenditure of Rs. 30 lakhs was approved for providing housing facilities to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes living in the cyclone-prone areas of the State during the period from June 1972 to March 1973 and the work is in progress.

Recently an amount of Rs. 21 lakhs have been sanctioned for construction of 1,050 houses in 314 Jayanti villages of the State at a cost of Rs. 2,000 per house for the Harijans who are engaged in unclean occupation or who are landless labourers. All Jayanti villages in the district of Cuttack and Balasore and 19 Jayanti villages of Puri have been allotted with four houses each on account of heavy concentration of Scheduled Caste people. The other Jayanti villages have been allotted with 3 houses each. The works have been entrusted to the Block Development Officers for execution.

ELECTRICITY FOR TRIBAL VILLAGES

During the Silver Jubilee Year of Independence—August, 1972—August, 1973. The number of Adivasi villages electrified has increased to 1,228 by the 14th August 1973.

LAND FOR LANDLESS ADIVASI AND HARIJAN

During the Silver Jubilee Year of Independence—August, 1972—August, 1973 an extent of 1.54 lakh acres of land including homestead lands have been distributed to 124,881 landless persons. Similarly, during the period from April 1973 to October 1973 an extent of 64,082 acres of agricultural land and 1,864 acres of homestead land have been distributed to 63,008 persons of which 34,951 belong to Scheduled Tribes, 14,895 to Scheduled Castes and 13,162 to other classes.

It has been programmed to distribute 1.5 lakh acres of agricultural and homestead land to landless persons during the period from September, 1973 to August, 1974. Instructions have been issued to all concerned to distribute Pattas in ceremonial functions on important days like the Republic Day, Independence Day, Gandhi Jayanti Day, etc.

VEGETABLE CULTIVATION

It has been decided to take necessary steps for development of vegetable cultivation in about 340 acres of land to be surrendered by the Hindusthan Steel Limited by the side of river Koel at Rourkela and for all-round socio-economic development of the people living in the periphery of the steel township. It was also decided that out of this 340 acres of land 100 acres would be set apart for Agriculture and Veterinary Departments for setting up their respective demonstration farms in the area. The remaining 240 acres of land is proposed to be distributed among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe displaced persons and others at the rate of 2 acres per family for taking up vegetable cultivation.



PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN ORISSA

PROF. B. DAS,

Director of Public Instruction
Higher Education, Orissa

Education forms a very important part in a welfare State. From the primary stage to the university stage it is an integrated activity and a nation's quality as well as competence depend to what extent this activity is cultivated with proper intelligence and vision. The so called advanced countries of the world are advanced because they essentially put emphasis on education particularly on the quality of education given to the younger generation of the country. Since independence, the Government of India are seized of the problem of restructuring and improving the process and quality of education in India. The reports of Radhakrishnan Commission and Kothari Commission are two monumental records towards giving a new foundation, structure and direction to education in India. The Government of Orissa are trying to contribute to this new shape of education in India and the following is a brief resume of some of the essential aspects of educational growth in Orissa during the last five years.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Primary Education constitutes the foundation on which the entire super structure of education is built. Education at this stage possesses two-fold problem in this State on the satisfactory solution of

which depends to a very large extent the development of the community. The first aspect of the problem is to evolve a suitable system of education which may help to awaken the dormant faculties of the child and the other to provide this education to every child of the school-going age. Primary education is provided in Primary Schools and Junior Basic Schools.

In order to have better teaching and management, steps were taken to appoint Matriculates as Primary School teachers in place of non-Matriculates and 20 more posts of District Inspectors were created during the year 1969-70 in addition to the existing 20 such D. I's. Basic education is imparted through some productive craft suitable to local environments with a view to making the pupil self supported. Community living was also introduced in Class V of Junior Basic Schools during the year 1968-69.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Secondary Education forms the link between Primary Education and Collegiate Education. For better management, 142 full deficit taken over high schools have been converted into full-fledged Government Institutions from the year 1969. To facilitate better inspection of schools, two new Inspectorate Circles were created during the year 1968-69. Quite a good number of new Primary Schools, Middle Schools and High Schools have been opened during the last five years as will be evident from the table below :—

	1969-70	1973-74
Primary Schools	26,554	28,520
Middle Schools	4,047	4,760
High Schools	1,438	1,812

With a view to manning the schools with trained teachers, 50 new Secondary Training Schools have been established and seats in the existing training schools have been increased by 2,000. The Government Training College at Berhampur started functioning during 1973-74.

DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE EDUCATION AT THE SCHOOL LEVEL

To develop scientific literacy in the child belonging to the age-group of 6—11, the Government of India, through the advice of UNESCO Planning Mission and Indian Education Commission, have prepared a scheme for introduction of a modernised curriculum for science teaching at the primary

level. This scheme gets the financial support from UNICEF and is being conducted through the technical advice of NCERT. The chief aim of this scheme is to adopt a syllabus in science based upon work experience for children particularly of the primary stage. The working out of the scheme has been taken up on a pilot project scale in all the States of India since 1969. Orissa has completed three years of this pilot project during which the new curriculum has been tried out in 50 Primary and 30 Middle Schools. To begin with, 160 teachers of these schools have been oriented and re-oriented. These teachers were also supplied with improved text-books adapted from those of NCERT and translated into Oriya. Besides, a set of Science kit boxes was also supplied to each of the schools under the project. In Orissa so far, its State Institute of Education, four Teachers' Training Colleges, 27 from out of 46 Teachers' Training Schools, 60 Primary and 30 Middle Schools have already been supplied with costly science equipments, text-books, library books and other teaching appliances free of cost. During the 5th Five-Year Plan the scheme will be extended to more schools.

The State Government have carried out another scheme for the improvement of science education particularly at the Primary level. For this a sum of Rs. 4,50,000 has been allotted for building three mobile vans. These vans have already been built and commissioned into service during 1973-74. Each van carries science equipment worth about Rs. 50,000 for organising popular science exhibitions for the benefit of children and also the public at large. The vans are further equipped with interesting working models for demonstration of different scientific phenomena. Provision for audiovisual education, through show of scientific films exists in these vans.

EXPANSION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The percentage of higher education in the State is very low. With a view to bring it on par with other developed States and to provide facility of higher education to large number of students the number of seats in different Government and non-Government Colleges has been increased. The City College at Cuttack under Government control has been established during 1972-73. Three colleges under private management, namely, Trust Fund College, Sambalpur, Nawarangpur College have been set up during 1972-73 and Bonaigarh College in 1970-71.

DEVELOPMENTAL SCHEMES

Quite a large number of developmental schemes has been introduced in order to make higher education relevant and meaningful.

Diversification of Courses—The three Universities of the State have taken action to revise the curricula and modernise them. For instance in English, language and literature have been separated in Utkal and Berhampur Universities. Courses in modern Mathematics have been introduced in all the Universities. Very satisfactory progress has been made in updating of syllabi in social sciences and science subjects specially in Sambalpur University.

Vocational Courses—The Directorate of Higher Education prepared schemes for a number of new courses of studies on utilitarian and development oriented subjects relating to the socio-economic environment and to make students self-reliant and moved the Universities to prepare detailed syllabi and approve them for introduction in the affiliated colleges. Accordingly Utkal and Sambalpur Universities have approved the following subjects:—

Utkal University—1. Automobile Mechanism, 2. Poultry & Diary Farming, 3. Applied Electronics, 4. Library Science, 5. Secretarial Practice including Short-hand & typewriting, 6. Food Caning & Processing, 7. Photography, 8. Journalism, 9. Sanitation & Public Health, 10. Banking & Accountancy, 11. Tailoring and 12. Minerology.

Sambalpur University—1. Fruit preservation, 2. Banking, Law and Practice, 3. Book-keeping & Accountancy, 4. Diary Farming, 5. Poultry-keeping, 6. Music (vocal & instrumental), 7. Commercial Art, 8. Painting & Sculpture, 9. Photography, 10. Office management & industrial relations, 11. Secretarial Practice, 12. Stenography, Business correspondence & typewriting, 13. Pisciculture, 14. Food Technology, 5. Kitchen Gardening and 16. Biological Science.

Eleven colleges under Utkal University and eight colleges under Sambalpur University have obtained affiliation in various such subjects. It is heartening that more and more colleges are coming forward and seeking affiliation in these subjects in preference to the traditional subjects. Incidentally, the Universities of our State are the first in India to take such action and Delhi University being the next to introduce such subjects.

Lesson Plan and Lesson Notes—In order to ensure systematic coverage of prescribed syllabi during a term all college teachers have now to prepare exhaustive lesson plans and day to day progress reports. These lesson

plans not only help the teachers in completing the course in time but also in giving systematic coverage of all aspects of a subject in their day to day class lectures in the prescribed time.

Proctorial System—To establish better student teacher relationship and to ensure proper guidance to the students proctorial system has been introduced in the colleges. Under this system students have been divided into small proctorial group and each such group is kept under the charge of a teacher who maintains a progress register on the conduct and progress of the students in various field. The Proctors now keep the guardians regularly informed regarding the progress of their wards. Their performance is reviewed by the Principal and Government.

EXAMINATION REFORMS

Semester System—A scheme was prepared by the Directorate of Higher Education for introducing the Semester System in the Colleges and Universities were requested to accept the scheme. Sambalpur University has accepted the scheme and has implemented it at the post-graduate level this year. It is under active consideration of Utkal University. Berhampur University has decided to introduce it from this 1974.

Internal Assessment—Internal assessment as complementary to University examination has been introduced in all the three Universities of the State. 20 per cent of the marks in a subject has been allotted for this by Utkal and Sambalpur Universities and 40 per cent of marks by Berhampur University.

Central Valuation—Examination reforms like central valuation and code numbering of examinations papers so as to ensure proper assessment of examinees have been implemented by Sambalpur and Berhampur Universities. The proposal is under active consideration of Utkal University. Central valuation has already been introduced in Berhampur and Sambalpur Universities and this year partially by Utkal University. All the three Universities have statutory fixation of examination dates so as to ensure early publications of results and to prevent postponement of the examinations under pressure.

Students Council—To give students a voice in the affairs of the University a fourth body called 'students Council' in addition to the Senate and Syndicate and Academic Council consisting of elected and nominated

students, has been introduced. The Council discusses all students' matters and sends recommendations to the other authorities. This has already started functioning in Berhampur and Sambalpur Universities. Berhampur University set up such a Council on the recommendation of the Directorate even before the report of the Gajendragadker Committee was constituted.

NEW INSTITUTIONS

Institution of Physics—In order to encourage post-graduate education and research in advanced Physics a very ambitious scheme like the Institute of Physics has already been set up at Bhubaneswar.

Sadasiva Kendriya Vidyapitha—Through the efforts of the State Government, Sadasiva Kendriya Vidyapitha at Puri started functioning on 15th August 1970 under the auspicious of the Rastriya Sanskrit Samsthan. This is one of the five institutions started in the country to provide post-graduate teaching and research facilities in Sanskrit.

Eastern Regional Language Centre—It was started in 1970 as a branch of Central Institute of regional language being one of the four centres in the country. By the efforts of the State Government a campus has been provided where Secondary School teachers from all over India are given training in a ten-month course in Asamese, Bengali and Oriya as a second languages.

TEXT-BOOK BUREAU

To promote college level text-books in regional languages, a Text-Book Bureau was set up in 1969-70 with the assistance of one crore of rupees from the Government of India. The Bureau has so far printed 32 text books in Oriya in Science and Humanities. Forty books are in active preparation.

There is a proposal that the framing of curriculum and production of text-books beginning from the primary stage to the university stage of education should be brought under Text-Book Bureau. There is also a proposal for a research and programming cell in the Directorate which would ultimately be fitted into the Text-Book Bureau.

STATE LIBRARY

The State library was started in 1969 to provide central library facilities to general readers and research scholars and is being organised. So far an amount of rupees one and half lakhs has been spent on this. Assistance is

being provided in 1973 by Raja Ram Mohan Ray Foundation Library to the tune of Rs. 2.5 lakhs. British Council have also donated one thousand books to the State Library and opened a Book Corner.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Another land mark in the course of last five years has been the large scale financial assistance that has been extended to Government and non-Government colleges. Prior to 1969 no central assistance could be lifted for the development of the colleges in the State. In 1969 through the active efforts of the Education Department a special visiting team of the University Grants Commission visited almost all the colleges of Orissa and assessed their development requirements. The committee submitted college-wise recommendation to the Commission and appropriate operational arrangements were made in Directorate as well as in the colleges to lift the U. G. C. assistance towards construction of college buildings, laboratories, library, hostels, staff quarters and purchase of books, journals, furnitures, apparatus and equipments and also for promotion of student's amenities. The total sanction by U. G. C. for Government and Non-Government colleges in the State during last five years is estimated at about Rs. 1.27 crores.

Development of Hindi Education—Hindi has become a compulsory subject in the Secondary Schools and about 991 teachers have been appointed during the last four years.

In order to improve the standard of Hindi teaching in schools, training facilities are provided in two Hindi Training Institutions.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Scholarships are not only financial assistance but recognition of merit and encouragement to talented scholars. Government of Orissa have instituted quite a large number of scholarships in the Primary, Secondary and University stages of education. On account of rationalisation of scholarships with effect from 1968-69, proficiency scholarships have been discontinued consequent upon the abolition of public examination at Upper Primary and M. E. stages and funds being adjusted by creating merit scholarships. There are 1,000 scholarships on the results of L. P. Scholarship examinations and 2,000 scholarships on the results of the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination both tenable for 2 years. Provision is there for 1,580 State Government merit scholarships on the results of M. E. Scholarship Examination tenable for 4 years at the secondary stage.

PROGRESS.....

Besides, Government of India have instituted national scholarships at the secondary stage in 1971-72 for talented children in rural areas. Accordingly, 2 scholarships have been instituted in each block of the State. Under the scheme the scholars, those who are boarders receive Rs. 1,000 per annum and Rs. 500 per annum if they are day scholars and continue their studies in selected schools of the State.

The number of Junior College Scholarships on the results of High School Certificate Examination was 705 in 1968-69 which has subsequently been increased to 825.

From the year 1970-71, the State Government have extended their scholarship scheme to the Basic Science College, under the O. U. A. T. and have created 10 more scholarships at the P. U. stage and 5 more scholarships at the degree stage. In the year 1969-70 the number of Senior College Scholarships on the results of Professional and First degree examinations, was only 160 which has subsequently been increased to 180. The number of Post-Graduate Scholarships during the year 1968-69 was 55 which has subsequently been increased to 75.

The State Government are also sanctioning about Rs. 39,000 to help the children of freedom fighters to continue their higher studies in different institutions—both technical and general.

The Government of India have also introduced the National Scholarship Scheme, National Loan Scholarship Scheme and Teachers' Son Scholarship Schemes, Hindi Scholarship, Orthopaedically Handicapped Scholarship for the beneficiaries of this State with cent-percent assistance from the centre.

At present about 60 percent of the students in the colleges and Universities get financial assistance through the scholarships and stipend schemes.

Correspondence Course—Steps are being taken to introduce correspondence course in Utkal University in order to relieve pressure of admissions in the college and to provide an opportunity to a section of students who owing to poverty are either not in a position to pursue a whole time course of studies or are pursuing it with much difficulty.

Land grant colleges—There is a proposal to strengthen the rural colleges by giving them grant of land of 150 to 200 acres each along with a suitable capital out-lay make those colleges self-sufficient and productivity oriented.

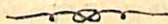
Eradication of illiteracy—There is a proposal to utilise the services of college students for literacy programme. This can be fitted into the structure of University education by making the eradication of illiteracy in respect of 10 to 20 persons as a compulsory requirement for every student before he is given the Intermediate or the Degree certificate. This programme could be implemented during the vacations.

Regional Sport Schools—The achievement and performance of our sportsmen and women in various games and sports and international level do not reckon the desired proficiency. With a view to harnessing such young talents in various branches of games and sports alongwith their education, Government of India have decided in principle to establish a Regional Sports School in the line of Sainik Schools in different States with emphasis on physical activities and games. One such school is to be established at Cuttack during Fifth Plan.

Once the above schemes are materialised we hope we will be able to give a better shape to the education in Orissa and make it more relevant, growth-oriented and dynamic. The administration is also sought to be decentralised by the establishment of 3 Regional Directorates of education.

During the first five years a lot of stress and strain has been experienced by the Education Department in relation to proliferating students' unrest and malpractice in the examinations. Government have largely succeeded in containing students' unrest and curbing malpractice with the help of the Universities and the law and order authorities and the officers of the Education Service.

In order to bring about an essential change in the education system it is necessary to relate it to economic development and consequential man-power requirement during the short-term, middle-term and long-term periods keeping in view the different levels of skills required. For this purpose a proposal is under consideration to set up a Council of all the Heads of Departments dealing with education in the State. It will be possible to have both micro and macro planning of man-power with such a council and to make education relevant to the socio-economic set up in the State.



People who drink
Squashes drink



Orange Squash

Available at all leading shops

Means  Quality

**ALSO AVAILABLE
AT EASY TERMS**

Pine apple Squash
Cashew apple Squash
Lemon Squash
Mango Squash
Guava Jelly
Pine apple Slices
Pine apple Juice
Lime Pickles
Mango Pickles
&
Cashew Nuts

Contact—

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
(FRUIT PRESERVATION)

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA, BHUBANESWAR—9

PHONE: 50693

THE SIMILIPAL TIGER RESERVE

Orissa can be justifiably proud of her rich heritage of wildlife. Unlike some other States of the Union, she still retains sizeable tracts of natural forests and other wildlife areas which have rich potential for being developed into major Sanctuaries and National Parks. Blessed by nature with a richly varied terrain and a long coastline, featuring numerous creeks, the largest salt-water lake (Chilka) in the country, a network of big rivers, open plains and heavily forested hills, the State has long been famous for the fauna of its forests and the coastline, which is as varied as it is colourful.

The tiger is by far the most colourful and magnificent of all the wild animals not only of our State, but of the entire country and has rightly been chosen as the National animal in preference to the Indian Lion which is confined to a small pocket of the country. The tiger also occupies the apex of the eco-system in the biological pyramid. Unfortunately, however, this magnificent animal has been the centre of attraction in our country primarily as a big game, during the last two centuries or so. "Tiger Shooting" became extremely popular during

foreign rule in our country, and there are instances on record where an individual killed upto one thousand tigers during his lifetime. In many areas, the tiger also came to be known only as a man-eater and regular campaigns to eradicate the tiger were launched in right earnest resulting in large-scale destruction of the tiger. To add to this, large-scale destruction of the tiger habitat due to urbanisation, industrialisation and pressure of population, as well as the market in tiger skins for export made the situation still worse and the number of tigers went on dwindling at a very fast rate. The situation became so grave that many experts expressed the apprehension that total extinction of this magnificent animal could not be ruled out. The I. U. C. N. (International Union for Conservation of Nature) issued a warning note appealing to the Government and people of India to take steps to protect this magnificent animal on the verge of extinction.

Fortunately, Government of India and the Prime Minister in particular became very alive to this state of affairs and all-out efforts to save the Indian tiger were set in motion. To begin with, a five-year ban of shooting of tigers was imposed in all States including Orissa. A country-wide census of tigers was conducted on scientific lines during April-May, 1972. This census revealed that there are now less than 2,000 tigers in the whole country, the share of our own State which has such a rich heritage of wildlife being only 142 tigers. At the instance of the Prime Minister, a task force with Dr. Karan Singh, Union Minister and Chairman, Indian Board for wildlife was set up to study the problem and devise ways and means to protect the Indian tiger. The report of this task force set out a blue print known as "Project Tiger" for the purpose and selected 9 places in as many States in the country for launching the project to save the tiger and to ensure an optimum level of its number at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.00 crores of rupees.

The Similipal National Park in the district of Mayurbhanj, is one of the 9 Tiger Reserves selected by the Government of India for location of "Project Tiger" situated in the heart of Similipahar reserved forest. This National Park is unique in the whole country because of its ideal location. wide variety of flora and fauna, rich landscape and scenic beauty with high hills, wide valleys and breath-taking water-falls. The Similipal forests extend over approximately 2,500 square kilometres of dense sal forests in all its variations, with pockets of evergreen and semi-evergreen vegetation of considerable botanical importance. The area is sparsely populated and is skirted by two National Highways (N. H. 5 and N. H. 6) passing through the district. The National Park thus located is, therefore,

easily approachable by rail and by road from all parts of the country and is, therefore, ideally located for promotion of tourism. The area set apart as National Park is about 302 sq. kilometres in extent. The cool climate, green forests and magnificent scenic charms as well as the perennial water supplied by numerous streams make the area an ideal habitat for wildlife. Apart from the tigers, panthers, wild elephants, sambar, cheetal, barking deer, bison, pea-fowl, etc., are the important faunal features of the area. The selection of Similipal as one of the nine Tiger Reserves in the country is, therefore, only apt and natural.

The project to be launched in the Similipal Tiger Reserve will cover a period of 6 years including the last year of the Fourth Plan (1973-74). The total estimated outlay during the 6-year period is Rs. 40.00 lakhs, to be provided by the Government of India. The control and administration of the project shall, however, rest with the State Government.

The broad features of the project are as follows :—

- (i) Intensive development of the Similipal forests with a view to building up an optimum and viable population of tigers, as early as possible.
- (ii) Management of the area on sound principles of scientific conservation.
- (iii) Stoppage of commercial exploitation of the habitat during the project period.
- (iv) An inner core or sanctum sanctorum of about 300 sq. km. to be completely protected.
- (v) Complete prevention of poaching wild animals and of destruction of their habitat.
- (vi) Intensive research for improvement of habitat, development of wildlife and management programme.
- (vii) Promotion of tourism and healthy public relations in conformity with protection of the wildlife.
- (viii) Development of roads, rest houses, communications inside the park so as to attract more and more tourist to the area.

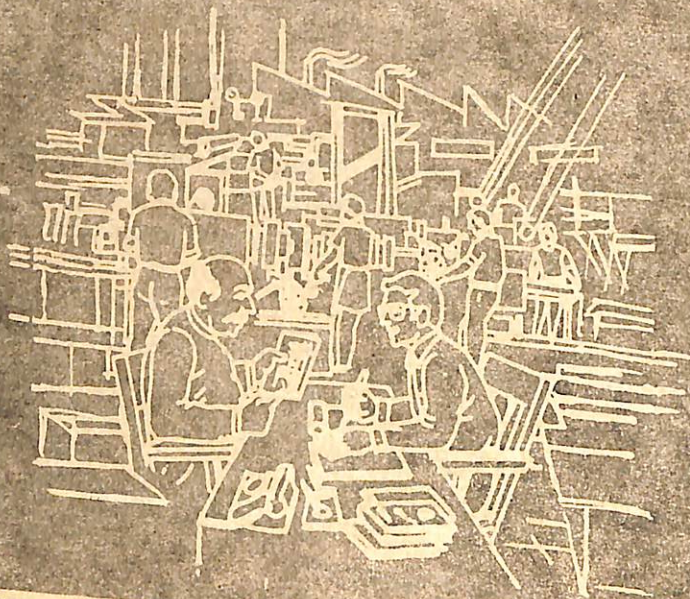
It is expected that the project will be launched very soon and the Similipal Tiger Reserve will in due course become one of the principal centres in the country not only for preservation of the Indian tiger, but also for ideal management of wildlife and promotion of tourism in a big way.



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DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONER, SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.

DEVELOPMENT OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN ORISSA

SHRI GANGADHAR MOHAPATRA

President, Orissa Khadi & Village

Industries Board

Orissa is the poorest State in India with *per capita* annual income of Rs. 325. Besides it has the maximum concentration of people living below the poverty line, people whose *per capita* monthly expenditure is less than Rs. 20 and constitute 62.04 per-cent of its population (2.2 million). Thus, Orissa poses a challenge to the socialist planners, administrators and those who firmly believe in the call of 'Garibi Hatao' of our Prime Minister. Paradoxically it is one of the richest in mineral wealth, vastly endowed with a variety of ferrous and nonferrous minerals and has 250 mile long coast-line so far, the exploitation of both the mineral wealth and improvement of parts has been very slow and niggardly. Hence, Orissa is predominantly rural with 52,125 (1961 census). Villages and the number of total rural population is estimated at 20,120,336 (1971 census). Of this the number of scheduled caste population is 3,310,854 and the scheduled tribe population is 5,071,937. The Five-Year Plans have made no perceptible impact on the depressed economy of our State and the four major floods and the five severe droughts caused loss of crops to the tune of 500 crores making the resource position of the State extremely

bad. In order to pull the vast rural mass from their boot strings, there is no other alternative than to work out and implement a co-ordinated programme of development of Khadi and Village Industries in the State in the Fifth Plan period.

K H A D I

It is admitted on all hands that the Khadi programme, if effectively implemented will go a long way in facing the challenge of rural unemployment in the State since its handlooms are traditionally famous and it has got some of the best soils for cotton cultivation. The theme that Khadi work was looked before as a ritual should yield place to Khadi Programme as one of the best economic performances for the rural population. It is primarily an employment generating programme and is capable of sustaining the rural economy. Khadi programme can be successfully projected with these ends in view. viz., (1) as a relief programme in areas prone to drought, flood and cyclone, (2) as a means of livelihood for people living in hilly and backward areas where no other sustained employment could be provided and (3) as a programme to rehabilitate the orthopaedically handicapped people.

Bulk of our rural people use coarse cloth which is now in short supply as the mills do not produce it according to demand as they find it uneconomical. Khadi can bridge the gap that exists between supply and demand. Looms are lying idle because of shortage of mill-made yarn to meet the requirements and the 2 spindle and 6 spindle new model charkhas can meet the shortage while providing jobs to large number of rural people.

Khadi production in Orissa has become poor since the dissolution of the State Khadi and Village Industries Board in 1968. There are only 11 institutions who made a total production amounting to Rs. 17 lakhs during the year 1972-73. During the current year the total production is expected to be worth of Rs. 20 lakhs. This industry gives employment to about 10,500 families of spinners, weavers, etc.

There is vast scope for development of Khadi spinning and weaving in our State owing to its widespread poverty in the rural areas and successive natural calamities and take the values of production to 1 crore. The reasons for which Khadi Industry is languishing in Orissa are (1) lack of local initiative and leadership, (2) lack of organisational built up to cover the

entire State, (3) non-availability of cotton of adequate quantity and quality (4) lack of technical personnel and (5) dependence on outside supply for tools and implements (especially spare parts of the new model charkhas).

It is proposed to make concerted efforts during the Fifth Plan to bring these areas under the coverage of Khadi programme which are perpetually subjected to natural calamities as well as areas inhabited by a large population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is proposed to organise a number of registered institutions with the support of official representatives. These institutions should have a territorial area in which every spinner will be given a new model Charkha. It is proposed to have a centre for each organisation where 12 months supply of cotton will be stored for distribution to the spinners for collection of yarn and supply of the same to the weavers. The centres will also arrange to receive yarn and pay the wages to spinners and supply yarn to the weavers. It will arrange to receive cloth from weavers against payment of wages and arrange dyeing and printing. This process would ultimately result in the employment of a good number of unemployed people like spinners and weavers. A centre for 300 spinners and 30 weavers is proposed. The products of these institutions will be marketed through a chain of sales depots both in urban, semi-urban and rural areas through the proposed Gramodyoga Sales Depots, Government will be moved to make large scale purchase of the Khadi cloths for uniforms of their staff, etc.

The 124 Block Level Extension Officers who are placed under the Khadi and Village Industries Programme will be given training in refresher courses to look after proper implementation of the programme and they will be involved in implementation of the programme in 124 scheduled blocks to start with, within the first two years.

VII LAGE INDUSTRIES

Orissa has a large potential for development of village industries as there are a large number of traditional artisans with traditional skill in these industries. These artisans in a variety of industries are not able to improve their lot due to several reasons.

More than 1,200 rural industrial co-operative societies were formed in the State during the last fifteen years and large amounts of money were advanced to these societies for development of village industries. Unfortunately most of these co-operatives are either defunct, moribund or sick. Large amounts of money lie unrecovered from these societies due to

the mischief of middlemen within and without. However, efforts are now being made by the Board to recover the outstandings by certificate proceedings, to revitalise the defunct societies and to revive the moribund societies wherever possible.

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to create additional employment in Orissa by streamlining the activities of the Khadi & Village Industries Board under the auspices of the Khadi & Village Industries Commission and the State Government. Attempts are being made to get the Khadi & Village Industries sector as an important segment of the Fifth Plan at the national and state level. Various schemes are being formulated in pursuance of the guidelines prepared by the Khadi & Village Industries Commission. The schemes with their scope are as follows :

MINI RICE MILLS UNDER P. C. P. I. INDUSTRY

Orissa is a surplus State in rice. It is estimated that there are 3,008 rice mills in Orissa. Of these 2,827 are huller type rice mills. As per the recommendation of the Study Team sponsored by the Industrial Development Bank of India "from the point of view of by-products utilisation, modernisation of the existing huller type into sheller once is necessary to secure rice, bran for manufacture of solvent extraction oil. A phased programme of modernisation will have to be worked out alongside of which rice, bran oil industry could be developed". In view of this, it is proposed to take up establishment of 300 power operated paddy dehuskers and a similar number of power-operated rice polishers per year for each year of the Fifth Year Plan. These units are proposed to be established in these districts which account for maximum production of paddy and around the nucleus of the solvent extraction plants set up at—

1. Rairangpur
2. Bargarh
3. Bhadrak
4. Jharsuguda

The requirement of paddy to keep these units working to full capacity will be 12 lakh quintals per year. This will produce enough rice, bran to feed one solvent extraction plant of 30 tonnes capacity per day. Everyday it will be possible to get 5 tonnes of rice bran oil valued at roughly Rs. 20,000. In a year it will be possible to get 50 to 60 lakhs of rupees worth of rice, bran oil.

It is also proposed to introduce a number of improved dehusking chakkis in the tribal and non-electrical interiors.

NON-EDIBLE OIL

Orissa grows a large variety of non-edible oilseeds such as Mohua, Karanja, Kusum, Sal, Neem, etc., which are mainly available from forest areas. Seed collection provides seasonal employment to tribal people. It is proposed to take up intensive seed collection programme in the districts of Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Phulbani in an organised manner so as to ensure gainful employment to the tribal people to stock adequate quantities of non-edible oilseeds for extraction of oil and take up soap manufacture to provide full employment of the tribal population of these districts.

VILLAGE POTTERY

Orissa is eminently suited for development of pottery industry. There are over 40,500 potters in the State. It is proposed to introduce power operated gad gets for the development of pottery in the districts of Sambalpur, Ganjam, Puri, Cuttack and Mayurbhanj. The recently experienced problem of shortage of Kudias and chatris (Pots) for the Mahaprasad Bhog is sought to be tackled and solved permanently reviving the Potters' Societies at Puri and Bhubaneswar. Apart from pottery it is also proposed to take up at least 10 brick bhattas and 4 Mangalore type tile units.

VILLAGE OIL INDUSTRY

There are over 9,000 oilmen in the State of which only one-tenth is covered by the programme of the Khadi & V. I. Board. It is proposed to extend the programme so as to cover the entire State in a phased manner by introducing power driven ghanis wherever possible and to have godown to store oilseeds for providing all the year-round employment.

VILLAGE LEATHER INDUSTRY

Orissa has abundance of raw skins, hides, bones and horns required for the development of leather industry in view of the fact that more than 40 per-cent covered by forests of diverse type. It is estimated that 6,000 tonnes of bones could be produced annually in the State. The tribals and traditional artisans will be organised to procure raw hides and skins as well as bones. During the Fifth Plan period, it is proposed to organise 150 new co-operatives while reviving the existing co-operative societies and open 4

units of chrom tannery, 4 units of retanning and finishing units, 10 tanneries, 4 intensive flaying centres, 4 units of footwear and leather goods. 4 sales shop centres and 1,000 bone crushing units. 29 big marketing depot. 4 small marketing depot. It is proposed to ensure the G. Ps. afford monopoly facilities for collection of raw hides, skins, horns and bones and establish at Bhagatpur (Cuttack), Berhampur, Sambalpur and Rourkela for integrated and co-ordinated units for carcass recoveries to full utilisation of all aspects of a carcass like skin, meatmeals, blood meal, tallow and bones. It is programmed to assist 550 individual tanners and the same number of cobblers.

CARPENTRY AND BLACKSMITHY

Till the end of March, 1973, 55 co-operative societies and 6 registered institutions were financed under Carpentry and Blacksmithy Industry. About 1,700 persons are employed in this industry. However, the progress is not satisfactory. During the Fifth Plan it is proposed to set up every year 10 new workshops and assist 100 carpenters and 50 blacksmiths working on self-employment basis.

FIBRE INDUSTRY

Under fibre industry 'Ban' and rope are the main items of production. About 1,400 artisans were assisted under this industry. Great possibilities exist in Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Koraput and Phulbani districts. It is proposed to provide adequate financial assistance for the development of this industry in the fifth plan period in sabai grass, sisal hemp, banana fibre and jute fibre.

CANE AND BAMBOO INDUSTRY

The progress under this industry has not been satisfactory, because there are no technical persons to guide the craftsmen in societies engaged under this industry. During the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to start 5 new societies each year, extending financial assistance to about 100 artisans thereby.

COTTAGE MATCH INDUSTRY

In the rural areas of Orissa, there is a large number of women who can be profitably engaged in Cottage Match Industry. It is proposed to open 10 match manufacturing units during the Fifth plan period with a total invest-

ment of Rs. 4 lakhs. There is availability of soft wood for pencils also which can be utilised through these units as an ancillary industry.

PALM GUR

The development programme under palm gur industry started in 1955-57. The programme is implemented through the State Palm Gur Federation which is financed through Khadi and V. I. Board. It is heartening to note that it is one of the best new Palm Gur Federation in the country from the point of view of edible and non-edible bye-product utilisation. Despite stiff competition from the tappers due to the changed prohibition policy, the Federation has 38 primary societies under it with a membership of 2,580. The Federation has provided employment to both skilled and unskilled persons numbering 4,276.

It is proposed to streamline the activities of the Federation by developing the primary societies during the Fifth Plan and with a view to bringing more tribal areas under its coverage.

GUR AND KHANDASARI INDUSTRY

The State offers a good field for development of this industry although the performance under this industry has been far from satisfactory in the past. There are only two sugar factories in the State which hardly consume 4 per-cent of the cane produced and nearly 84 per-cent of sugarcane is consumed by the Gur and Khandasari Industry. Modern techniques backed by vast irrigation facilities have opened a huge scope for agricultural development. As the production of sugarcane is increasing generally, the potentialities for development of Gur and Khandasari Industry in Orissa are quite promising. So the Board proposed to organise new societies in potential areas and revitalise the sick societies.

BEE-KEEPING

Programmes under Bee-keeping are being implemented through the agency of the Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board as a departmental activity since 1953-54. There are 8 Bee-keeping Area Offices in Orissa covering all the 13 districts.

Large areas in Koraput, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts in general are lying uncovered so far. The suitable areas are proposed to be covered in a phased manner. It is also proposed to establish 12,000 bee colonies in the fifth plan, majority of which will be opened in the Tribal areas.

Proposals are being formulated to implement a few other industries such as hand-made paper, lime, soap etc., progress under which has not been satisfactory.

Given proper leadership, organisational talent, regular and sustained financial assistance, efficient management and supervision, and last but not the least, disciplined behaviour by the workers engaged, Orissa can march forward in the realm of Village Industries to absorb its large idle manpower to attain self-sufficient in her economic life and take its rightful place among the economically developed States of the Union.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES IN ORISSA

Orissa Handloom Industry has established its unique position mainly for durable handloom fabrics of novel and exquisite design. At present there are 201 active Weavers' Co-operative Societies in the State and they are producing fabrics to the extent of Rs. 2 crores per year. To meet the yarn requirement of these societies a Co-operative Spinning Mill of 12,000 spindles capacity has been established at Bargarh in the district of Sambalpur. During the current financial year the capacity of the mill is being expanded from 12,000 spindles to 18,400 spindles. Government are also taking steps to establish another co-operative spinning mill of 25,000 spindles in Koraput District during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

Besides, at present five powerloom weavers co-operative societies of 100 looms each are working in the State. The annual production of these societies, are to a tune of Rs. 1 crore. For benefit of Adivasis in the State, 22 Tassar Rearers Co-operative Societies have been organised and are working. During the current financial year there is proposal to establish two more such societies in the State to bring more Adivasis to co-operative fold for their development.

ROLE OF PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

In the year 1972-73, public sector undertakings of the Government of India collectively made a net profit of Rs. 9 crores. This is a happy trend in the affairs of the country's public undertakings located in different regions, which had in earlier years incurred losses and, for that reason, attracted criticism. The public undertakings in the strategic sectors have not only proved purposive but have shown proof of profitability.

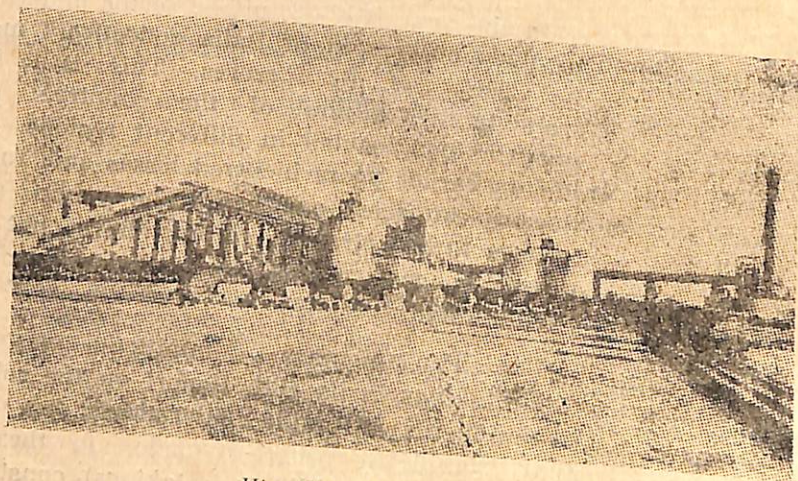
The Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings in its 40th Report on the role and achievements of public undertakings has noted that 'significant progress made in these key sectors (of the public undertakings) constituting basic and strategic industries had laid the foundation for sound economic growth'. The Committee observed: 'It is beyond doubt that if the public sector had not been launched, the industrial growth that we are witnessing today would not have been possible and the long stride taken towards self-sufficiency in many key industries would not have been there.'

The public sector projects have made a valuable contribution by making a variety of products

which have helped to replace imports of these items, and by helping the country to progress towards self-reliance.

The value of the products of the public undertakings exported abroad amounted to Rs. 66 crores in 1971-72. The trading concerns in the public sector doubled their foreign exchange earnings in the last five years. (1971-72 : Rs. 191 crores). The public undertakings now provide employment to over seven lakh people.

As noted by the Parliamentary Committee, the public sector has been playing a significant role in triggering an industrial revolution in India. As against five enterprises at the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan, the public sector of the Central Government now has about 116 undertakings.



Hira Cement, Bargarh

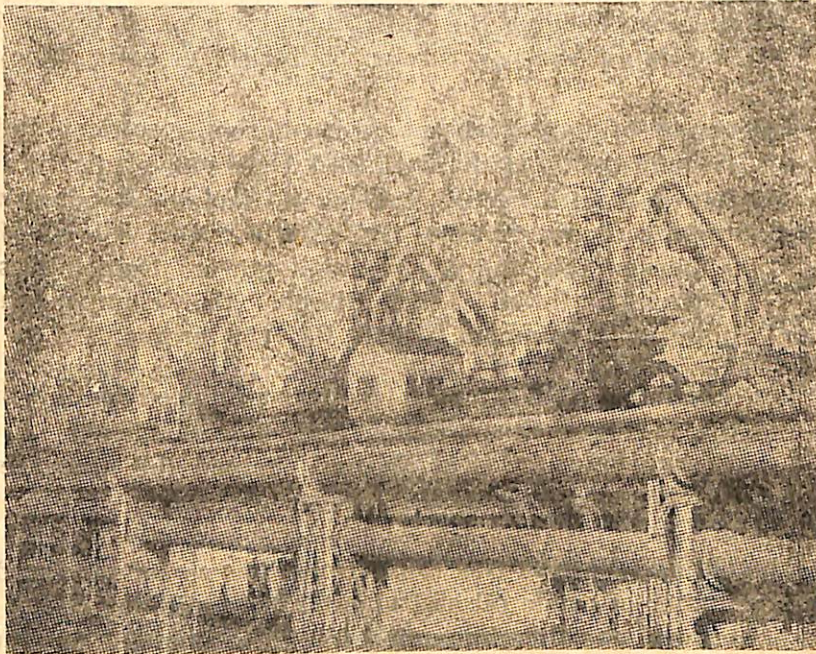
These enterprises manufacture a wide variety of products, which include aircrafts, ships, rail wagons, teleprinters, computers, electronic equipment, telephones, cables, turbosets, hydrosets, industrial motors, crude oil, gas, petroleum products, drugs, antibiotics, surgical instruments, medical x-ray films, machine tools, watches, printing presses, agricultural tractors, equipment for steel and mining industries, coal, iron-ore, newsprint, cement, steel, fertilizers, etc.

WHY PUBLIC SECTOR ?

The development of the public sector enterprises has been based on strategic, economic and social considerations viz., avoidance of concentra-

tion of wealth and means of production to the common detriment, and distribution of the ownership and control of material resources for the common good. This approach is contained in the Directive Principles of the Constitution. In pursuance of this, the Government adopted the Industrial Policy Resolution in April 1948 which was reformulated in April, 1956. Under the Industrial Policy Resolution 1956 a number of basic, strategic and essential industries are reserved for the State.

The objects of establishing enterprises in the public sector are—(1) to gain control of the commanding heights of the economy; (2) to promote development in terms of social and strategic value rather than mainly on consideration of profit; and (3) to provide commercial surplus with which to finance economic development.



Rourkela Steel Plant

Therefore, the public undertakings are not to be judged from point of profit only. Each public undertaking has been set up with a certain purpose in the overall context of planning and economic development.

The progress in development of the public sector during the post-independence period has been very significant. Total investment in the Central Government undertakings (other than departmental projects) stands at Rs. 5,052 crores.

TOWARDS SELF-RELIANCE

The public undertakings have made a positive contribution towards the country's aim of achieving self-reliance through increased production and import substitution. A few instances of the achievements in this regard are given below :—

Twenty million tonnes of saleable steel valued at Rs. 2,700 crores were produced by Hindustan Steel till March 1972. Sixty-four per-cent of total requirement of equipment in Bokaro Steel Plant Project is being met indigenously. The Central Engineering and Design Bureau has rendered consultancy services for the expansion of Rourkela and Durgapur plants and for installing the sixth Blast Furnace at Bhilai, thus obviating dependence on foreign countries for consultancy service.

Production of industrial boilers, turbosets, electrical motors in the Tiruchirapalli, Hyderabad and Hardwar plants by Hindustan Heavy Electricals has enabled a number of industries to avoid imports of equipment. But for the production of 10 hydrossets, 5 thermal sets and several high power transmitters by Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal, the country should have imported equipment worth Rs. 169 crores.

The enormous quantities of fertilizer produced by the five units of the Fertilizer Corporation and the Fertilizer & Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT), have helped the green revolution in the country and saved foreign exchange.

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has so far produced 24 million tonnes of crude oil and about 2,024 million cubic metres of natural gas thereby saving foreign exchange to the tune of about Rs. 250 crores.

Some of the public undertakings have achieved significant success in their efforts towards import substitution.

The High Pressure Boiler Plant, Tiruchirapalli, has established that Indian steel material is suitable for high pressure and high pressure work relating to boilers. This has meant a saving of one crore rupees in the annual import bill.

Import substitution of electrodes enabled the Heavy Power Equipment Plant to save foreign exchange worth Rs. 2.5 lakh per year.

Heavy Electricals, Hindustan Antibiotics, Indian Drugs Pharmaceuticals, Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., are some of the other concerns that have achieved substantial savings in foreign exchange by utilising indigenously manufactured products and restricting to the minimum the import of commodities.

EXPORT ACHIEVEMENTS

A wide range of products of the public sector undertakings are exported. They include iron and steel products, telephone exchange equipment, teleprinters, electronic equipment, tools, machines, mineral ores, chemicals, antibiotics, farm products, boilers, switch gear spares, cine positive, footwear, sub-station equipment.

Twenty-four manufacturing concerns in the public sector exported goods worth about Rs 96 crores in 1970-71. The value fell to about Rs. 66 crores in 1971-72. This was mainly due to restrictions imposed by the Government in export of steel in view of shortage in the domestic market.

Foreign exchange earned by exports canalised through the trading concerns in the public sector has increased by 100 per-cent in five years—from Rs. 95 crores—in 1967-68 to over Rs. 191 crores in 1971-72. The trading concerns in the public sector include MMTC, State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., Handicrafts & Handloom Export Ltd., etc.

DIVERSIFICATION

In order to utilize their idle capacity some of the enterprises in the public sector have taken to diversification of their production.

Hindustan Machine Tools have diversified into new fields of manufacture, viz., watches, printing machines, tractors, etc.

Air India has set up a subsidiary company 'Hotel Corporation of India'. This Corporation will set up five-star hotels in Bombay, to start with.

PROFITABILITY

Excluding L. I. C. and those enterprises which are under construction, the other public undertakings had a net loss of Rs. 18 crores in the year 1971-72. Since then, the position has improved. In 1972-73, 100 public undertakings

ROLE OF....

collectively made a net profit of Rs. 9 crores. The net losses till 1971-72 were due to several factors—rising cost of production, burden of heavy interest on existing capital structure, heavier expenditure in providing amenities to staff, etc. With more and more undertakings completing their gestation period, the profitability of the undertakings is expected to increase.

In appraising the performance of the public undertakings, it is essential to keep in mind their chief purposes. viz., generation of internal resources for development, creation of an infrastructure for industrial growth and creation of additional employment opportunities.

Public sector has been accelerating the pace of industrialisation of the country. Huge mills and factories have been set up. The public sector has enabled construction of giant dams and hydro-electric projects. It has generated large cadres of technicians, engineers and workers. It has stepped up exports and substituted imports in important sectors. Apart from supplying the country indigenously made goods and machines, India has been exporting her technology. The public sector has striven for the public good. It has also shown profitability.



ORISSA: A DEVELOPING FRONTIER



S. M. GANI

Special Officer
Food Craft Institute

Laden with camping equipments and all that one needs for a Safari, arrived in Bhubaneswar, Mr. Bart McDowell, a Senior Editor of the famous National Geographic, Washington. He was assigned to Orissa to write a story on this part of the country for the National Geographic Magazine.

Mr. McDowell explained that some of his Indian friends in U. S. A. told him that this area was the primitive part of India and that many tribals lived here.

I was anxious to know as to why they selected Orissa for a coverage like this. This he said. "From India over the past decade have come uncertain accounts of progress and poverty, of modern factories and hopelessly backward villages. Reports from Orissa, one of the least developed States, have been more optimistic than most. Perhaps its progress would tell something of the future for the sub-continent as a whole". Mr. McDowell summed up by saying, "In other ways, too, Orissa represents the very essence of the country. With the creak of a bullock cart, Orissa's rural life moves in step with Mother India".

Mr. McDowell accompanied by me travelled throughout Orissa for three weeks. After staying

a few days in Bhubaneswar. Puri and Konark we moved out to Cuttack, Paradeep, Ratnagiri, Balasore, Chandipur, Baripada, Rairangpur, Khichhing, Similipal National Park, Keonjhar, Barbil, Joda, Tensa and Rourkela. From Rourkela we went to Rajgangpur, Sundergarh, Jharsuguda, Sambalpur and Hirakud. From Hirakud we made extensive tours of the periphery of Hirakud Dam. From Hirakud we proceeded to Bolangir via Bargarh. A long journey amidst barren rocky area took us to Bhawanipatna, the headquarters of Kalahandi district. From Bhawanipatna we went to Koraput stopping at Rayagada. In Koraput district we visited Dandakaranya Development, Balimela and visited the Bonda tribe on the hills. After Koraput we entered Ganjam and returned to Bhubaneswar visiting Gopalpur-on-sea and Chilka Lake.

While visiting the Central Rice Research Institute at Cuttack Mr. McDowell was greatly impressed at the prospect of producing 4.3 tonnes of paddy an acre. He exclaimed "I'm tempted to get a farm myself". The scientists engaged in the Rice Research explained that the high yielding rice needs only 114 days to mature. As such, areas with irrigation facilities can grow three crops a year and earn a net profit of Rs. 5,000 per acre per annum.

Our journey started from a visit to Cuttack and we proceeded to Paradeep and enroute to Pushpagiri Vihara at Ratnagiri. Returning from Paradeep we took the National Highway towards Balasore travelling through lush green countryside, presenting scenes of superb tropical cultivation, and the bright paddy fields. "The whole countryside seemed blessed".

From Baripada started the mining and industrial region of the State. On approaching Rourkela, Mr. McDowell was so pleased to see the modern Steel Mills around the well laid out beautiful city. In Rourkela we met the people working in the plant and those displaced from their land, all appeared to be proud of the plant and by working in this factory they believed nourishing the economic growth of the country. Mr. McDowell wanted to meet the person on whose land stands the tall blast furnace. We could not trace him during our short stay. Describing his meeting with a tribal worker Mr. McDowell writes "Kissan now proudly shows such possession as a bicycle, a ballpoint pen, and the first thing he brought with his pay packet a transistor radio."

From Rourkela we arrived at Rajgangpur known for the cement and refractory factory. Remembering the visit the American journalist said "I encountered Indian ingenuity of an unusual order. At the factory of Orissa

Cement Ltd., I saw six female elephants working as switch engines in the rail road yard, "The great conversion was very aptly captioned as "Maharaja's mount turns work horse". The factory had purchased these elephants from a former prince who had closed his stable of processional and hunting elephants. These animals were not only pushing loaded freight cars but could throw track switches with their trunk. This action he remarked "represented a clear economic gain : conserved foreign exchange".

The next halt was Hirakud Dam. In the luxurious Ashok Nivas Guest House we sat there overlooking the vast lake and the 3 lakh thirty acres of land that are fed by the project. Every farmer we met had a story of personal success about his crop and the field.

Soon we left the frontiers of success and entered the area of stark struggle to survive, the table land of the central western Orissa. Devoid of irrigation facilities the rains are not favourable to this place. The change was noted thus by the National Geographic "just beyond the reach of the irrigation canals, I saw stark misery a reminder of old India."

To a visitor in 1952 the frontier was much behind perhaps he would have met this border at least 500 Km. before.

Passing through Kalahandi district we entered Koraput, the roads leading us through ghats, dry stony backlands and the countryside getting wilder, We lodged in the posh circuit house of Koraput and made plans for the exciting journey to Mudlipada the hill dwelling of the 'Bonda' tribal. Verrier Elwin the noted anthropologist had mentioned that the Bondas "are regarded as entirely savage, almost the classic savage type" Elwin who had visited this place in 1943 wrote a paper for British Geographical Magazine and titled it "My worst journey". When we visited them in 1969 the difference was great. The so called savage vied among each other to offer us the slap believed to be the most precious possession of a Bonda. Having reached the hill in the evening we spent the night in the small rest shed however, using our own bedrolls. In the morning we went round the village and talked to the people engaged in agricultural activities and the females and youngsters in domestic chores. Their life is simple but full of mirth and contentment. The mini skirted Bonda belles with shaven head appeared more modern & free than their counterparts elsewhere.

Visiting the remote corner of Orissa we drove down the hills to plains of Ganjam district. To an American it appeared that he had returned from wild west (here the wild west lies in the East).

Thus ending our circular journey of Orissa we returned to Bhubaneswar from south meeting the courageous people who had once crossed swords with the might of Ashoka. The same people who once believed that raising two crops from land would annoy Mother Earth and that obtaining electricity from water would leave it impotent, now consider that building the huge Hirakud Dam as a simple task, just move a mountain and put it across the river.

SPECIAL SCHEME FOR DROUGHT PRONE AREAS

The D. P. A. P. is in operation in the drought prone areas of Phulbani and Kalahandi districts since 1970-71. Under this programme 13 M. I. Ps. 7 roads, soil conservation and afforestation works have been taken up at a total cost of Rs. 4 crores.

The Minor Irrigation Projects, when completed will irrigate 25,550 acres and the roads will open communication to interior areas. The afforestation and soil conservation works will bring immense benefit in the terrain.

Expenditure incurred from inception of the scheme till 31-3-1973 is Rs. 2,37,53,530 generating 2,804,326 man-days. The progress of expenditure during the current year till the end of September 1973 is Rs. 43,75,876 which generated 891,103 mandays.

Burbinaju Minor Irrigation Project of Phulbani district is one of the schemes under the Drought Prone Area Programme. The project constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 23,91,700 on Burbinaju Nalla, a tributary of river Salki near village Burbinaju of Tikabali Block will irrigate 800 acres land each during Kharif and Rabi.

SONEPUR A PLACE OF TOURIST INTEREST

SRI PRASANTA KUMAR RAY

Superintendent,
State Archaeology

Sonepur standing on the confluence of the rivers Mahanadi and Tel in the district of Bolangir, occupies a strategic position so far as the history of Western Orissa is concerned. A line of the rulers of the Kosala Guptas upto the time of the Maharaja Biramitra Singh Deo, ruled uninterruptedly in this tract of Western Orissa. The Mahanadi flows right through the centre of the town of Sonepur. The climate is not unhealthy. The river Mahanadi retains a large volume of water in the part of the year and the fishermen do good trade all-round the year. The town of Sonepur with its temples and buildings, presents to-day beautiful sight from the river.

Sonepur was the original capital of the Kosala Guptas. It was a flourishing centre of religion and culture from the days of Janmejaya Mahabhava Gupta. A large number of ancient monuments of 9th & 10th century are seen till to-day which have been collapsed in course of centuries. On the ruins of these collapsed monuments some of the present temples were built from the 17th centuries onwards. That the town of Sonepur was the seat of the temples during the Somavansi rule in Orissa is based on antiquities found

not only in Sonepur but also in its surrounding areas. A brief description of the existing monuments of Sonepur is given below for the interest of the tourists visiting our State.

KHAMBHESWARI TEMPLE

In the centre of the town stands a temple where at present the image of Kali is being worshipped. In front of the temple stands an engraved pillar which is known to be the pillar of Stambheswari Devi and accordingly the temple is known as the Khambeswari. The inscription engraved on the pillar though palaeographically can be assigned to the Somavansi period, yet it has not been deciphered. As such the historicity of this pillar-worship is still wrept in mystery. The homage now paid to this pillar is for the fact that an old pillar once consecrated to some god or goddess has been found out in the debris of old buildings. The Khambeswari is said to be the tutelary goddess of the Dimal people. The Kandhas who live on the south-eastern border of Sonepur and Boudh regard Khambreswari to be their



Khambeswari Temple

tribal goddess. Both the Dumals and the Kandhas set up wooden posts in their villages to represent the goddess Khambheswari. The Dumals worship their tribal goddess Khambheswari in the month of Asvin during the time of the celebration of the Durga Puja. The epigraphical records suggest that the

worship of Stambheswari (Khambheswari) prevailed from 6th century A. D. to the 10th century A. D. The Terasingha copper plate of Tustikardeva discovered from the district of Kalahandi suggests the worship of Stambheswari was also the family deity of Sulkis as evident from the worship of Khambheswari now found in the forest of Balisahi near Kualo in Brahmani valley in the district of Dhenkanal. The successors of the early Phanja rulers became the worshipers of the goddess Stambheswari when they extended their territory by acquiring Boudh State.

SUVARNA MERU TEMPLE

The temple of Suvarna Meru is a living monument of the town of Sonapur. From time immemorial the Rulers of Sonapur worship regularly the Siva Linga enshrined in the temple of Suvarna Meru. It was in the time



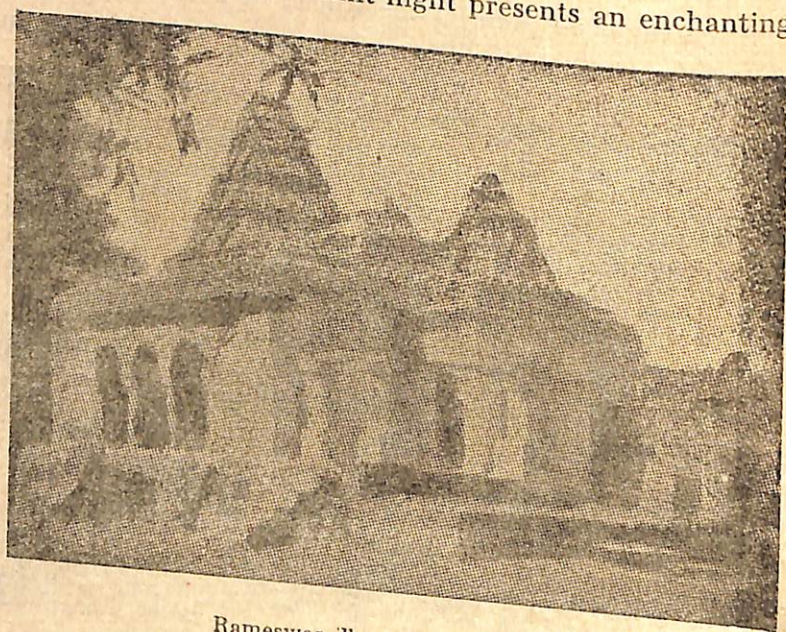
Suvarnameru Temple, Sonapur

of Maharaja Gopal Singh Deo that the existing temple of Suvarna Meru was built. But as the town bore the name Swarnapur or Sonapur in the days of Janamejaya Mahabhava Gupta, it can be said that the Suvarna Meru

Mahadeva has been the presiding deity of the Rajas of Sonapur since long. According to local tradition the god Mahadeva caused bits of gold to be showered in the State and the people got these bits in the river bed and accordingly the god was named Suvarna Meru.

RAMESWARA

The temple of Rameswar built on the ancient ruins stands on the confluence of the Mahanadi and Tel, a charming site of natural scenery. The dashing of river water in the moonlit night presents an enchanting picture.

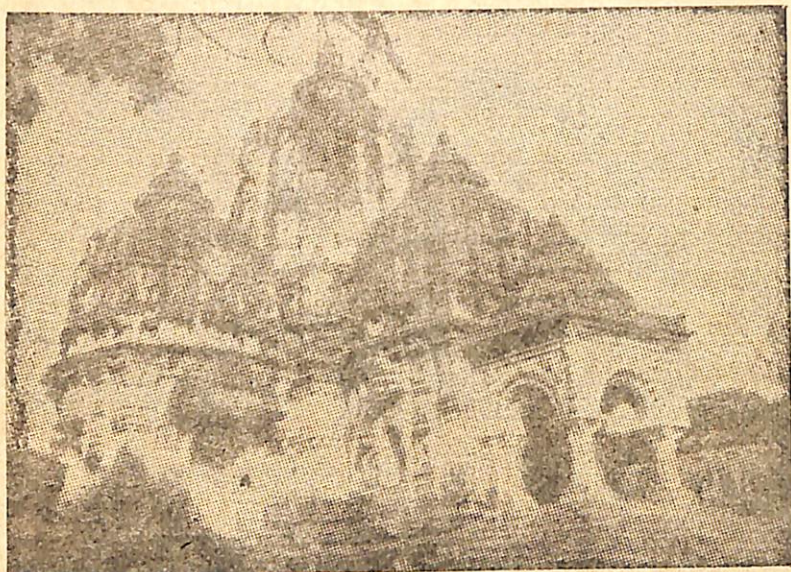


Rameswar Temple, Sonapur

Though the temple has been plastered and whitewashed, yet it has retained some of its original sculptures. Besides, the housing of the different aspects of the Vishnu images, suggest the existence of a Vishnu temple since the Rulers of Sonapur were great devotees of Vishnu.

PANCHADEVALAYA

The Panchadevalaya stands in the heart of the town. According to the epigraphical records, the Panchadevalaya was reconstructed by one Biramitra Deva, who claims to have hailed from the Chauhan Rajput Rulers who first established their sway on the whole of Bolangir and Sambalpur tracts. The



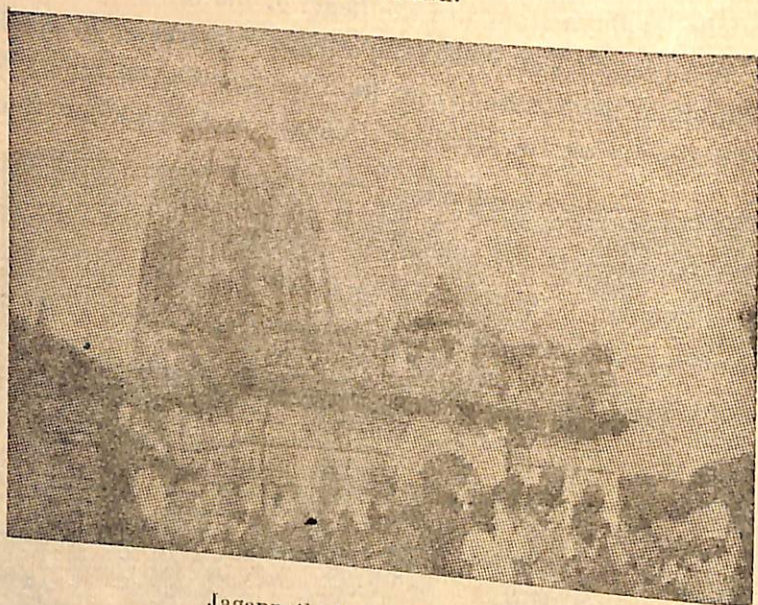
Panchadevalaya, Sonepur

temple has five openings of arched type gates in different directions. The upper portion of the temple is embodied with various interesting sculpture of human and animal world. This temple forms a special entity so far as its architectural designs are concerned.

THE JAGANNATH TEMPLE

Unlike other Jagannath temple of the State (except Puri), the construction of the temple is of similar design with the images of Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra.

The lower facade of the Jagamohan are embellished with images relating to the various aspects of Vishnu.



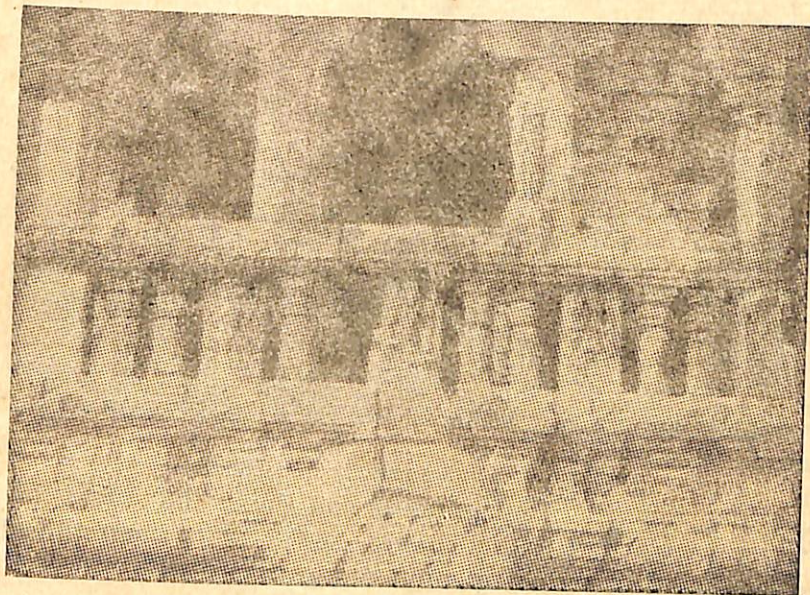
Jagannath Temple, Sonepur

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY HELPS CANE GROWERS

The Nuapatna Service Co-operative Society, one of the biggest of its kind in Cuttack district, has this year advanced loans to the tune of Rs. 1,10,000 to 248 small farmers for raising Sugarcane and Kharif crops. A sum of Rs. 600 per acre has been advanced to each sugarcane grower. Out of this amount Rs. 400 has been given in cash and the rest in the shape of fertilizers. This help has given a boost for extensive sugarcane cultivation in the area. The Society which was set up in October 1966, has now 350 members on its roll.

KOSALESWAR TEMPLE, VAIDYANATH

The Siva temple known as Kosaleswar on the bank of the river Tel at a place called Vaidyanath about 17 kilometres from Sonepur town, is an unique monument datable to 9th/10th century A. D. Unlike the Mukteswara temple of Bhubaneswar, this temple was built in the transitory period of the temple building activities of Western Orissa. The Jagamohana



Kosaleswar Temple, Sonepur

of the temple forms a masterpiece of architectural and iconographical designs. The ceiling of the Jagamohan contains the terracotta sculptures of Vishnu, Siva and Sakta. Inside the Jagamohan the images of Hari-Hara, Nataraj Siva, Kartikeya, Ganga, Jamuna, Ardhanariswara, etc. deserve close attention of the visitors. The outer walls of other temple are engraved with stories from the Mahabharat.

LANKESWARI

According to the tradition the town of Sonepur, once bore the name of Paschima Lanka. A rock in the bed of the Mahanadi is called Lankeswari.



Thus unlike Konark, Bhubaneswar and Puri, the town of Sonepur justifies to be the place of tourist interest so-far-as its geographical position, natural scenery and historical monuments are concerned.

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IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN ORISSA

Agriculture predominates in the State's economy as about 92 percent of her population live in villages tied to agriculture directly or indirectly and more than 76 percent of her working population depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Therefore, acceleration of State's economic progress mainly depends on increased agriculture production. Orissa has a total cultivable area of 8,117,000 hectares, out of which 7,576,000 hectares are net cultivated. Precipitation in Orissa is very often irregular and even distributed though normally 50" to 60" rainfall is available every year. Failure of rain fall during September and October is mainly responsible for creating drought condition in the State. Extension of adequate irrigation facility is therefore, considered only solution to the problem which can bring about the green revolution.

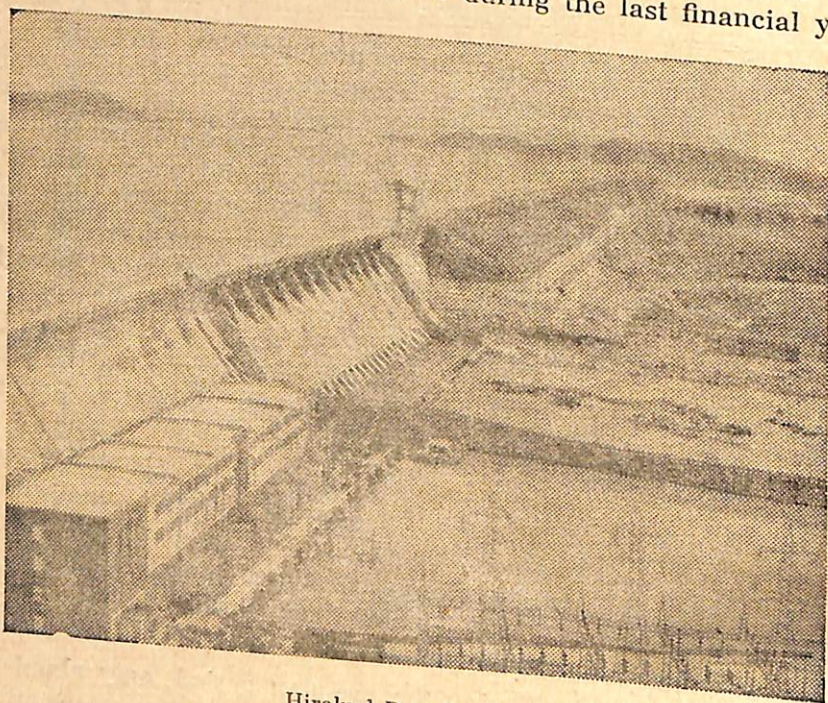
During the pre-plan period, only about 156,209 hectares were under irrigation. Irrigation and flood control were given priority in Orissa's Plans. The construction of Hirakud Multipurpose Project was taken up during the pre-plan period. Due to extension of irrigation facilities through

IRRIGATION..

major, medium and minor irrigation projects, 672,046 hectares of land could be brought under irrigation by the beginning of the Fourth Plan. Taking into consideration the approximate area irrigated by private sources, it was roughly estimated that about 9.28 percent of the land was under irrigation at the commencement of the Fourth Plan. During the Fourth Plan, it was proposed to provide additional irrigation facilities to 197,386 hectares through major and medium irrigation projects whereas the achievement may likely be to the extent of 159,678 hectares.

MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Out of the Spillover major irrigation projects, total 604,000 acres of land was irrigated by the end of the March, 1972 by Hirakud Stage I Project. This was increased to 612,000 during the last financial year and



Hirakud Dam Project

with completion of two extensions in the canal system i.e., Lahanda Minor and Chiplima power channel distributing, additional 15,000 acres of land will be brought under irrigation by the end of the current year. Against irrigation facilities provided to 891,330 acres by the Delta Irrigation

system by the end of March, 1972 (both Kharif and Rabi) total 9,994,710 acres were irrigated during the last financial year. Irrigation facility through this project will be provided to 1,100,000 acres by the end of the current financial year. Similarly 10,000 additional acres of land was irrigated during the last year through Salandi Project which would provide irrigation facility to more 8,000 acres during current year.

MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECT

With exception of the Ghodahad Project, which is expected to be completed during the first year of the Fifth Plan period, all the medium irrigation projects taken up during the Fourth Plan period are likely to be completed by the end of this year. The projects include Salia and Budhabudhani in Puri district, Salki in Phulbani district, Ghodahad, Dhanei, Bahuda and Hiradhar Bati in Ganjam district and Pitamahar in Sundergarh district. Ten new medium irrigation projects were taken up during the Fourth Plan period in areas which were identified as having no irrigation facilities.

BHIMKUND PROJECT

Preliminary work is now in progress for the Bhimkund Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,827 crores. When completed, the project will provide irrigation to 3.86 lakh acres of land besides generating 170 M. W. of electricity. This will also provide effective flood control to an area of 1.295 sq. kilometres in the delta area.

POTTERU PROJECT

The Dandakaranya Project Authority has recently transferred the Bhaskal medium irrigation project to the State Government for its maintenance. The Central Government have already approved the Potteru Irrigation Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.81 crores. The State Government is taking special care for resettlement of the tribal families which are likely to be displaced in course of the implementation of this project. A sum of Rs. 150 lakhs has been provided for this during the current year.

RENGALI MULTI-PURPOSE PROJECT

Due to the sustained efforts of the State Government the Central Government have approved the Rengali Dam Project and a sum of Rs. 4.05 crores has been earmarked for the implementation of this scheme

IRRIGATION....

during the current year. Besides, ensuring effective flood control, the project will also provide irrigation facilities and generate power. On completion of its first phase at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 57.93 crores the project will generate 100 M. W. of power. The preliminary work of this project now in progress. This Dam is being constructed across river Brahmani at Rengali in Dhenkanal district. A sum of Rs. 26.76,632 has been spent for this by the end of July last.

IRRIGATION POTENTIALITY

Due to favourable physiography, Orissa has a large scale irrigation potential. According to the latest estimate made by Dr. Khosla, the gross potential of possible major and medium projects is over 9 million acres. Over two-thirds of the large scale irrigation potential are concentrated in the two agriculturally important regions, i.e. the coastal plain and the Central Table land. In order to stabilise agricultural production and to ensure higher growth rate in agriculture, it is necessary to enlarge its irrigation potential especially when it has been found that frequent visits of drought in the State have almost shattered the economy in the recent past. Therefore, priority has also been given to irrigation in the Fifth Plan.

FIFTH PLAN

The Fifth Plan aims at providing irrigation facility to additional seven lakh hectares through large and medium projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 74.66 crores. The cumulative irrigation potentialities to be created through major and medium irrigation projects by the end of the Fifth Plan period have been assessed at 844,320 hectares.

The objectives of the irrigation during the Fifth Plan are to give greater emphasis on completion of continuing schemes including the Delta Irrigation Project; to locate new projects in backward districts in respect of existing irrigation facilities; to provide green belts around industrial growth centres; to provide relief to chronically drought affected areas and to draw up new schemes in the districts with a view to bring under irrigation 50 per cent of the irrigable area in each district within a decade.

It has been proposed to complete the 5 spillover major projects, namely Mahanadi Delta, Salandi, Derajanga, Anandapur Barrage and Rengali Projects and 10 incomplete medium irrigation projects namely, Uttei, Baghua, Dahuka, Ong, Sunder, Saipada, Kalo, Dadarghati, Ramjala and Kharkei during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period.

80 per cent of the total Fifth Plan outlay under irrigation will be spent for completion of these spill-over projects and therefore, the scope for inclusion of new schemes become limited. However, nine projects namely, Ramanadi Stage I and Daha in Ganjam district, Remal in Keonjhar district, Nesa and Sunei in Mayurbhanj district, Aunli in Dhenkanal district; Pilla Salki in Phulbani district, Dumerbahal in Sambalpur district and Norla in Kalahandi district have been selected for implementation during Fifth Plan keeping in view of the existing regional imbalances in respect of irrigation.

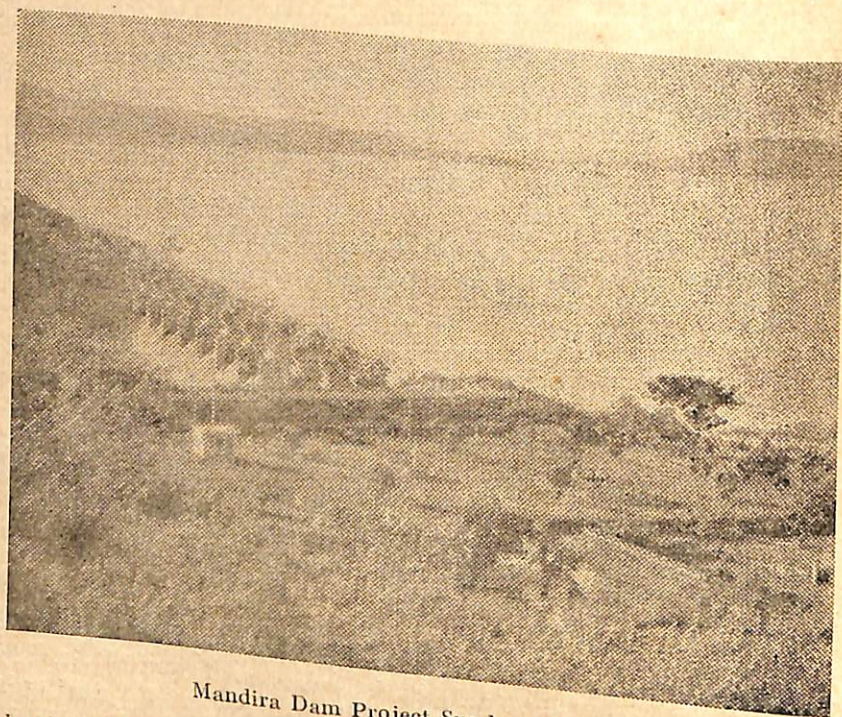
MINOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS

The Fourth Plan started with 130 spill-over Minor Irrigation (flow) Projects of the previous plan. Out of these, 65 projects have been completed by the end of 1972-73. The remaining 65 projects are now under progress, out of which 51 projects are expected to be completed by the end of 1973-74.

The outlay for the Fourth Five-Year Plan was originally at 11.00 crores which was subsequently raised to Rs. 12.68 crores. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was made available from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund during 1972-73. During the year 1972-73 a sum of Rs. 2.95 crores was made available from Government of India under Emergency Agriculture Production Programme to provide irrigation for rabi cultivation. During this year, a sum of Rs. 3.18 crores has been received from the Government of India as additional central assistance to complete 34 Minor Irrigation Projects. As such, the total money so far available under the State Plan and outside the plan for Minor Irrigation (flow) during 4th Plan, comes to Rs. 18.83 crores, due to special augmentation of funds in 1972-73 and 1973-74.

At the begining of Fourth Plan 1,80,000 hectares (4,50,000 acres) were under Minor Irrigation (Flow). During 4th Plan it was targetted to achieve further ayacut of 50,600 hectares (1,25,000 acres). During the Fourth Plan

i.e. 1969-73 an ayacut of 24,140 hectares (60,350 acres) have already been achieved. Besides an additional rabi ayacut of 2,320 hectares (5,800 acres) was provided during 1972-73 under the Emergency Agriculture Production Programme. During the current year, it is expected to achieve further



Mandira Dam Project Sundergarh

35,800 hectares (84,000 acres). Thus it is hoped to achieve 60,000 hectares (1,50,000 acres) in the Fourth Plan as additional ayacut. As such the progressive ayacut at the end of Fourth Plan will be 2,40,000 hectares.

During the 4th Plan 90 new projects and 38 linkage schemes are under execution. Efforts are being made to complete 34 Minor Irrigation Projects out of 90 new projects besides rest of the incomplete spill-over Minor Irrigation Projects (flow) of the 3rd Plan.

The 5th Plan outlay envisages an expenditure of Rs. 20 crores on minor irrigation. In the 5th Plan, attention will be focussed on new schemes in drought prone areas, backward areas and other areas where no irrigation facilities are available. Irrigation facility also will be provided to many

tribal colonies set up by the Government. It has been tantatively proposed to take up about 160 new schemes and to bring an additional area of about 65,000 hectares under Minor Irrigation during the Fifth Plan period.

SPECIAL SCHEME FOR DROUGHT PRONE AREAS

The D. P. A. P. is in operation in the Drought Prone Areas of Phulbani and Kalahandi districts since 1970-71. Under this programme 13 M.I.Ps., 7 roads, soil conservation and afforestation works have been taken up at a total cost of Rs. 4 crores.

The Minor Irrigation Projects, when completed will irrigate 25,550 acres and the roads will open communication to interior areas. The afforestation and soil conservation works will bring immense benefit in their terrain.

Expenditure incurred from inception of the scheme till the 31st March 1973, is Rs. 2,37,53,530 generating 28,04,326 mandays. The progress of expenditure during the current year till the end of September 1973 was Rs. 43,75,876 which generated 891,103 mandays.

Burbinaju Minor Irrigation Project is one of the schemes under the Drought Prone Area Programme. The Project constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 23,91,700 on Burbinaju nalla, a tributary of river Salki near Village Burbinaju of Tikabali Block, Phulbani district will irrigate 800 acres land each during Khariff and Rabi.

BURBINAJU MINOR-IRRIGATION PROJECT

Agriculture predominates in the States' economy as about 92 per cent of her population live in villages tied to agriculture directly or indirectly and more than 76 per cent of her working population depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Therefore, acceleration of States' economic progress mainly depends on increased agriculture production. Agriculture development depends on requisite infrastructure. Erratic rainfall in almost every areas of the State very often causes crop failure. The problem is considered more acute in the areas which are constantly affected by continuous drought.

The Drought Prone Area Programme, a Central sponsored scheme was therefore, executed since 1970-71 in the chronically drought affected areas of Phulbani and Kalahandi districts predominantly inhabited by the tribal

IRRIGATION....

population. Under this programme 13 M. I. Ps., 7 roads, soil conservation and afforestation works have been taken up at a total central allocation—Rs. 4 crores. The minor irrigation projects when completed will irrigate 25,550 acres and the roads will open communication to interior areas of the districts. The afforestation and soil conservation work will bring immense benefit.

Tikabali Block in Phulbani district, which is predominately inhabited by tribals, is one of the chronically drought affected areas. There is no medium or major irrigation project in this Block except one minor irrigation project which provides irrigation to only 200 acres. Due to vagaries of nature and mal-distribution of rainfall the local people were deprived of even one assured crop.

The construction of Burbinaju minor irrigation project on Burbinaju Nallah, tributary of a perennial river "Salki" near village Burbinaju was taken up in this block under "Drought Prone Area Programme" at an estimated cost of Rs. 23,91,700. This is one of the eight M. I. Ps. taken up in Phulbani district under this scheme at a total estimated cost of Rs. 116.39 lakhs. The project will irrigate 800 acres each during Khariff and Rabi and seven villages, namely Burbinaju, Podinaju, Penagobri, Dankupa, Minabali, Santaguda and Tudubali will be benefited.

SALIENT FEATURES

The project envisages construction of 1600 ft. long earth Dam, 190 ft. long flush escape and 2 nos. of head sluices etc. Maximum height of the Dam is 60 ft. and average height is 30 ft. The top width of the Dam is 12 ft. Irrigation can be provided on both sides of the river. The cost benefit ratio is 2.06 and the cost per acre is Rs. 1,495.

The project situated at a distance of 2 kms. from the Burbinaju village is approachable from Koinjhar-Paburiya road.

PARLAKHEMUNDI TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

The Parlakhemundi Tribal Development Agency was one of the first six projects in the country, sanctioned by Government of India during the year 1971-72 for economic development of the tribals and for accelerating the developmental activities in the tribal areas.

Parlakhemundi T. D. A. has been formed and registered on March 13, 1972 for effective co-ordination and implementation of the project. The total outlay for the project is Rs. 2 crores outside the plan for core programme of economic development of tribal population in Parlakhemundi area.

The project area comprises of seven blocks i. e., Mohana, R. Udayagiri, Nuagada, Rayagada, Guma Kashinagar and Gosani of Parlakhemundi Sub-division and Thumba Agency of Patrapur Block of Berhampur Sub-division. The project area is inhabited predominantly by Souras categorised as most backward 'A' Class tribe. The total area of the project is 1,376.03 sq. miles with a population of 2,66,708 only.

The Government of India so far have sanctioned Rs. 104 lakhs for this project, out of which nearly Rs. 90 lakhs have already been spent on various schemes of the project.

RECLAMATION OF WASTE LAND

In this project area 11,519.45 acres of waste land are available for reclamation, out of which 5,000 acres will be developed and made fit for agriculture purposes. About 4,000 tribals are likely to be benefitted. The total cost may come to more than Rs. 25,00,000 which will be fully borne by the project. So far 908.75 acres of land have been reclaimed out of which 314.26 acres of land have been distributed to 157 tribal beneficiaries. 65 more tribals have also been indentified for allotment of 103 acres of reclaimed land.

In this T. D. A. project the area under Kharif is about 1,03,157 acres and the area under rabi crop is 54,265 acres. A number of demonstration have been organised during the last Kharif. Special arrangements for about 700 rabi demonstrations are proceeding. It is proposed to take up winter potato cultivation in 40 acres.

COMMUNICATION

There is a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs for arterial roads under this T. D. A. So far 12 schemes for construction of 90.27 kms. of rural feeder roads have been sanctioned by the TDA with a total estimated cost of Rs. 50,63,050. Execution of work on 7 roads has commenced. So far 19 culverts have been completed. Eight arterial roads were sanctioned by the T.D.A. with total estimated cost of Rs. 58,76,000 and the total length of the road is 93.2 kms. The work is in progress.

IRRIGATION FACILITIES

Under the irrigation project, 11 minor irrigation projects and one lift irrigation project have been sanctioned out of which the work of 7 minor irrigation projects and one lift irrigation project have already commenced. Besides these, 600 dug wells will be constructed in the area, out of which so far 215 dug wells have already been constructed and the work of 14 wells is in progress.

There are proposals to open 3 Veterinary Dispensaries, 18 Veterinary Stockman Centres, 11 Artificial Insemination Centres, out of which State Government have transferred 89 Purchase-Sale-Fair price Shop units Artificial Insemination Centres for the project area. At present 8 Veterinary Dispensaries and 22 Stockman Centres are working in the area. The total outlay for the Veterinary Schemes is Rs. 3 lakhs, out of which Rs. 2.5 lakhs and Rs. 50 thousand for upgradation of goat and poultry respectively.

The Orissa State Tribal Development Co-operative Society plays an important role in the recommended structure. The main functions of the T. D. Cs are to provide advance of loan including consumption credit to tribals, purchase of all the marketable surplus offered for sale by the tribals on payment of reasonable price, supply of their daily necessities on fair price and take up other measures for economic development. The State Government have transferred 89 Purchase-Sale-Fair price Shop units (which were departmental units) working in the area to the T.D.C.S. Rs.5 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India as ways and means advance to O.S.T.C.S. Ltd, have already been paid to them. The society is now expanding its activities in the project area. 670 tribals have been enrolled as new members during March to September 1973.

ORISSA CO-OPERATIVES AT A GLANCE (1972)

Population covered	..	49 per cent
Rural population covered by agricultural credit co-operatives.		38 per cent
Membership of all co-operatives	..	22.03 lakhs
Working capital of all co-operatives	..	Rs. 150.95 lakh
Average number of societies per 100 sq. km.	..	4
Number of societies	..	7,088

THIRTY THREE TEACHERS RECEIVED STATE AWARD

Nineteen Primary School Teachers and fourteen Secondary School Teachers have received the State Award this year under the scheme "National Award to Teachers".

With a view to give public recognition to the meritorious services rendered by the teachers and to enhance the status and prestige of the teaching profession the scheme for State Award to Teachers is in operation in the State since the year 1963-64.

Teachers selected for State Award are Sarbshree Gadadhar Naik Banka U. P. School, Mayadhar Pradhan, Chainpur-Sribantpur U. P. School, Durga Charan Misra, Model U. P. School, Sonepur, Brajamohar Panda, Othaka Ahmed U. P. School, Nischantakoil, Bidyadhar Nanda Town Model U. P. School, Narasinghpur, Hrudananda Misra, Bahalpur U. P. School, Baidyanath Sahoo, Collegepara U. P. School, Angul Govinda Behera, Patigopalpur U. P. School, Samant Madhusudhan Das Patnaik, Balasore Zilla School, Damodar Mishra, Raghunath Ray M. P. School, Motto, Bhajaman Barik, Ananta Narayan High School, Narasinghpur, Rajkishore Misra, Bhagabati Bidyapitha, Sukleswararam Haramohan Dash, Dhalpur M. E. School, Ramkrishna Padhy, Municipal High School, Berhampur, Deenabandhu Patnaik, Government M. P. School, Jaradagarh, Balaji Panda, Government Boys' High School, Jeypore, Antaryami Padhi, Municipal U. P. School, Kotepatna Gunasagar Rath, Kashrupada U. P. School, Sudarsan Misra, Dhobadil U. P. School, Jagannath Acharya, Basic School, Girila, Bijaya Kumar Pradhan, Lalbazar U. P. School, Baripada, Golakbehari Mandhata Capital U. P. School, Unit I, Bhubaneswar, Jayram Tripathy, Town U. P. School, Bhubaneswar, Indramani Bhukta, Lunibahal U. P. School, Bhimsen Barik, Ghess U. P. School, Bansidhar Misra, Burla L.P. School, Debarchan Patel, Kinikibandha U. P. School, Shirish Ch. Mahapatra Rairangpur High School, Bansidhar Subudhi, Kanas High School, Sadananda Tripathy, Government Boys' High School, Unit I, Bhubaneswar, Sashibhusan Patnaik, A. J. O. High School, Phulbani Mangulu Pradhan, Attabira M. E. School and Smt. Sushilo Kumari, St. Mery High School, Sundargarh.

LIFE HAS TAUGHT ME THIS

S. S. PADHI

D. I. G. Police, Orissa

I have decided to treat all human beings as my own image in variety of forms. I shall behave with them as I would like to be behaved.

'God is the Dynamo. Man is the machine.'

'What I will, God wills through me.'

Some unseen power leads men to so called right action and wrong action. The same power wishes me to warn people to desist from evil and follow the good.

To be busy but mentally at peace should be the aim of each human being to get best out of this life.

Utilise this birth to attain God. Waste not time. Enquire, 'who am I'. All troubles and sufferings contain the hidden seeds of good.

The flesh wars ceaselessly against the spirit. Therefore be ever vigilant.

Seeking no more after you have reached your target is Nirvana or Mukti.

The aim of not being born again is unattainable for even God is born as man repeatedly.

Since total abstinence from action is impossible, better to fill up the time with good actions only.

Man is essentially a Parrot.

A smiling wife is like a moon cleared
cloud.

Love is born after lust dies.

You cannot be great unless you come
time.

One's office is his real temple.

All actions of all men are done by God's
direction.

There is no pleasure more intense than performing one's work sincerely.
My seven principles—

1. Think that I am everything, I am eternal.
2. Do not get the body poisoned by too much of tea, coffee, opium,
alcohol or drugs.
3. Bathe it clean, give it exercise, feed it well.
4. Avoid unnecessary worries or exhibiting anger or annoyance.
5. Be kind, dutiful, healthy and clean.
6. Do not misunderstand anybody.
7. Free it from snobbery, jealousy, envy, greed, cruelty, falsehood,
lust and anger.

Good and bad must always come to a man. But he should discriminate
and take right action.

Idling away time is apparently pleasant but boredom is a certain
after a certain period of inactivity.

Struggle and achievement is the nature of life.

Lucky is the man who is praying with his each breath.

One must practice atleast one good thing steadfastly in life.

Can't this earth be made a Garden with all men and women as smiling flowers. It can be if all try to shun anger and see that others do not get angry on account of them.

Honesty is the only way of real success.

The character which is eternal will go with you after death.

The mind riddled with bad thoughts must be purified by heavy dose of good thoughts-by study of cheerful elevating books, by doing sincere work and by being good to all including your enemies.

Life is full of worries for a man who has no character, health or efficiency.

The past turbulence should lead to future calmness.

One days' correct thinking and living can yield the result of hundred years while one can waste hundred years by improper living.

Some praise, some reprimand, some anger and some smile is the all total of life.

Victory over passion is the real victory.

One must have a fighting spirit and fight injustice, delay and dishonesty.

By the time death comes, one should have left all cravings for the world.

We must not deliberately wound any body's feelings.

Life has got to be lived with hope till death relieves all pain and wipes out all hopes, aspirations and ambitions.

There is no salvation for one if he does not do his duties perfectly.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES



The price of a commodity is Judged not only by its quality but also by the quantity. If you get less of a commodity than you pay for, you are in a way paying more for it in terms of money so be cautious that you get the full quantity so that you get your money's worth in these days of rising prices. Weights and Measures Department provides you protection in this regard.



BETTER DEAL TO AGRICULTURISTS BY CO-OPERATIVES

Today's agricultural breakthrough can be sustained by adequate and timely supply of credit improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, improved farm implements and machinery and provision of facilities for storage and marketing. The co-operative institutions are largely responsible for providing these inputs. The total credit advanced to the farm sector in India increased from Rs. 750 crore in 1951-52 to Rs. 1,034 crore in 1961-62 and to about Rs. 1,600 crore in 1971-72. Co-operative sector contributed about 50 per cent to the total requirements of agricultural sector in the country.

In the context of the present green revolution, role of co-operative credit in the farm sector is vital. Agriculture is the mainstay of Orissa's economy. It provides employment to about 70 per cent of the working population in the State. Contribution of co-operative sector to the agricultural credit requirements in the State is about 50 per cent.

The total credit outstanding of the primary agricultural credit societies rose from Rs. 2 crore in 1955-56 to Rs. 6.5 crore in 1960-61 and to Rs. 26 crore in 1971-72.

Orissa has got one Apex credit institution—State Co-operative Bank and 17 Central Co-operative Banks at the district level. Primary agricultural credit societies number 3,668. Working capital per society is Rs 64,794. Loan advanced for society and member are Rs. 23,246 and Rs. 280 respectively. Central Co-operative Banks opened 23 branches by the end of 1971-72

The co-operatives were the pioneers in mobilising more deposits. But its coverage of rural borrowing families is about 15—20 per cent. Average deposit per Central Co-operative Bank, primary co-operative society and member in the society in Orissa during 1971-72 are Rs. 43-82 lakh, Rs. 4.175 and Rs 10 respectively.

A NEW PHASE

With the introduction of social control over commercial banks, primary co-operative societies were also financed by commercial banks on behalf



Fruits of hard labour

ORISSA REVIEW—JANUARY, 1974

of their members in areas where, for some reasons or other, the Central Co-operative Bank of the district was unable to extend the necessary financial support to the societies. In the fifteen selected districts in Orissa with the membership of six thousands, an amount of Rs. 4.04 lakhs was disbursed as medium-term and short-term loan at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest per annum.

BORROWING MADE EASY

In 1973-74, the new programme to link borrowing from Reserve Bank of India with the deposit mobilisation efforts of Central Co-operative Banks was introduced. In Orissa out of 17 Central Co-operative Banks, eight were covered. It envisages financial accommodation below half per cent, bank rate for seasonal agricultural operations from the Reserve Bank of India to State Co-operative Bank on behalf of the Central Co-operative Bank. A rebate of one and half per cent in interest is guaranteed on additional borrowings up to twice the increase in the investment of Central Co-operative Banks in short-term agricultural loans from their own resources over the base year or to the full extent of additional finance provided to small farmers, whichever is higher. The highest level of borrowing from the Reserve Bank of India during the three years ending June, 1973 will be deemed as base level borrowings and a rebate of one and half per cent in interest will be allowed on fresh borrowings up to this extent. A special concessional rebate of one and half per cent up to four times the Central Bank's involvement will be provided in case of low level of borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India.

Scope of medium-term finance has been extended to cover non-agriculturists as well as agricultural labourers who are identified to get facilities for purchase of milch cattle and poultry farming.

Central Co-operative Banks invested Rs. 12,12.26 lakhs in cash and kind as short-term loan in agriculture in 1972-73.

Investment as medium-term loan in agriculture was Rs. 209.59 lakhs during the same period. Of this, medium-term loan for dugwells amounted to Rs. 176.30 lakhs. By the end of 1973-74, the target of short-term and medium-term credit investment is Rs. 18 crores.

MARKETING

Out of the total quantity of fertilizers allotted to the State, 60 per cent is allotted to Co-operatives. The State Co-operative Marketing

Society is the wholesale distributor of the stock allotted to Co-operatives. It operates through a net work of 57 regional co-operative marketing societies and 2,400 primaries throughout the State.

Of the Rs. 1022.16 lakhs invested as short-term loan during 1972-73, Rs. 14.30-50 lakhs was disbursed as fertilizers. During 1972-73, Rs. 12.12-26 lakhs invested as short-term loan, Rs. 323.75 lakhs was disbursed as fertilizers.

With a view to facilitate the members to dispose of their produce at the primary society level and to enable them to clear up their dues, the Service Co-operative Societies procure the agricultural produces at the rates fixed from time to time. It is designed to offer better prices and fair deal to producers. The producers are saved from transporting goods to the markets. During 1970-71, produce worth Rs. 5.32 lakhs was collected.

Co-operatives plan to include land shaping, land development, dairy, poultry and pisciculture in its programme for better deal to agriculturists. Besides, investment will be profitable in growing orange, mango, cashewnut, etc. The working group on co-operation for Plan Five has recommended provision for composite schemes of dairy, livestock development, milch cattlesheds, purchase and installation of machinery for processing of own farm produce. Other productive purposes for which loan can be provided to farmers are purchase of tenancy rights, excavation of tanks for fish production and kitchen garden.

TOWARDS BETTER HEALTH

Orissa as a separate province from 1936, has got an area of 155,842 sq. Km., a population of 220 lakhs (1971) out of which urban population is 18 lakhs and rural population is 202 lakhs. The rural population live in 46,992 villages and urban population live in 81 towns consisting of 26 Municipalities and 50 Notified Area Councils. The tribal population is about 24 percent.

LONGER LIVES

The health facilities that have been provided in the State are meagre when compared to the population of coastal and hilly areas of Orissa, but due to proper medical care the morbidity and mortality rate in the State has been considerably decreased. The crude death rate for 1000, population declined from 26.9 to 13.86 in 1971. Infant mortality rate has come down from 181.2 to 83.66 in urban and 136.26 in rural areas during 1971. The life expectancy at birth has increased from 32.9 in 1941-50 to 51.9 in 1960-71. The remarkable fall in these rates is due to implementation of various disease control and eradication programmes as well as establishment of hospitals, dispensaries and Primary Health Centres during the plan periods throughout the State. But some diseases like Tuberculosis, Leprosy etc., are yet to

TOWARDS.....

be controlled and efforts are being made for their reduction and to increase the span of life.

TRAINING PROGRAMME

Training programme is the key to improve the health standard of the people. Taking this in view, 3 Medical Colleges with post-graduate teaching facilities have been established to meet the need of doctors and specialists. In addition, two family Planning Training Centres, one Lady Health Visitor Training Centre, 3 Nursing Schools, one Pharmacy School, 17 Training Centres for Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwives, Sanitary Inspector, Leprosy Workers Training Centres and other Para-Medical Personnels Training Institutes have been established to train the health workers of different categories engaged to implement the various health programmes in the State.

HOSPITALS & HEALTH CENTRES

There are 314 Primary Health Centres, 17 Medical Aid Centres, 233 Hospitals, 331 Dispensaries and 14 Mobile Health Units in the State run by the State Government, Central Government, Voluntary Organisation and Private bodies having a total bed strength of 11,055.

A collaborative effort is being made by introducing the establishment of Medical Aid Centres in areas within a radius of 6 miles. According to this scheme the people are to participate in the programme by donating the land and constructing the building for the Centre as well as the staff quarters as per approved plan and they should deposit Rs. 10,000-00 if they belong to plane areas and Rs. 5,000-00 in hilly areas. Government will run the hospital by providing a Doctor, a Pharmacist and an Auxiliary Nurse-cum-midwife and taking the responsibility of equipping and providing all the recurring expenditure of the Centre. There are proposals for establishment of 10 more such Centres.

SPECIAL TREATMENT

The State has got a Pediatric Institute, Cancer Institute with treatment and detection facilities, two Isotope Investigation Units, and a Mental Health Institute. Recently an Intensive Coronary-Care Unit has been added to Gardiology Department of the Sriram Chandra Bhanj Medical College, Cuttack. Moreover there are two Leprosy Hospitals and three Tuberculosis Hospitals functioning in the State.

Communicable diseases like malaria, yaws, small pox and cholera have been successfully controlled. Special attention have been paid to control tuberculosis and leprosy in the State.

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Environmental sanitation is closely associated with the control of epidemic. The sanitary condition of our people are not up to the standard as 70 percent of the people are below the poverty line. Unless the Sanitary condition of the people is improved, the control of epidemic will be much difficult. This can be achieved only through constant efforts of health education. The scheme for health education is not well developed in Orissa and efforts are being made to organise district health education units to take care of the environmental sanitation.

There is a proposal to establish a drug testing laboratory and to develop the Regional laboratories for food and water analysis. A Vaccine Institute has been established for production of Cholera Vaccine.

OTHER HEALTH MEASURES

Due to repeated drought and cyclone the health condition of the people have much deteriorated. Most of the people of those affected areas are suffering from mal-nutrition. In the cyclone affected areas two Nutrition Therapy Centres were opened as pilot projects and these facilities have been extended to the districts of Balasore, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar.

Adulteration of food is going a most difficult social menace. 23 Food Inspectors have been recently appointed for implementation of Food Adulteration Act.

FAMILY PLANNING

At present family planning services inclusive of cafeteria method of conventional contraceptives, I. U. D. insertion, permanent sterilization method, like vasectomy any tubectomy are available in 45 Family Welfare Planning Centres, 310 Rural Family Planning Units, 3 Sterilization Units, 3 Post-partum Programme Centres in 3 Medical Colleges. Besides, facilities for vasectomy and other methods are also available in almost all the hospitals and dispensaries of the State.

Since inception of the programme, 6.85 lakhs of sterilization (vasectomy and tubectomy) and 2.82 lakhs I. U. D. insertions have been achieved besides distribution of conventional contraceptives to 3.12 lakhs people.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTH AND DEATH

Registration of birth and death is an important factors in public health. After the abolition of Chowkidari, Karji and Karan system the registration of birth and death has come to a stand still position. The Registration of Birth and Death Act 1969, has been enforced in the State with effect from April 1, 1970. Registration of birth and death has become compulsory with a penal provision of Rs. 50 for non-registration.

FIFTH PLAN

There are proposals to strengthen the Filaria Control, Leprosy Control and State Food Laboratory and the urban malaria operational work in 5 towns. Establishment of two Veneral diseases Clinics, 15 Psychiatric Clinics, one District Tuberculosis Centre and additional 15 Tuberculosis Isolation Centres have also been included during Fifth Five-Year Plan. In addition to this, there are proposals to set up the Food and Drug Laboratory, Training of Multipurpose Medical Auxiliaries, Medical rehabilitation including training of Physio-therapists, Cancer research, Post Graduate Medical education in general practices and School Health. It is expected that a sum of Rs. 20.00 crores will be spent in Fifth Five-Year Plan, out of which Rs. 14.00 crores will be spent for the minimum need programme and Rs. 5.12 crores for implementation of other State Plan. For the centrally sponsored schemes, the State's share would be to the tune of Rs. 1.38 crores.

Dr. H. C. Das
Superintendent, State Museum
Bhubaneswar

The term 'Museum' refers to a collection of specimens and antiquities of various types and is in theory connected with the education or enjoyment of anybody who wishes to avail himself of its facilities and opportunities. The museum is no more a store house of muses, as was thought earlier, but is a place where the objects are displayed scientifically in well-designed show-cases with a purpose to promote scientific and cultural education. The museum basically a cultural institution disseminates knowledge to the general public and contributes a lot to the progress of mankind. Education through museum is one of the cheapest, quickest and most efficient methods. What a student cannot learn from the book can learn from a museum visit which consciously or unconsciously brings to his mind's eye a picture of a particular event or a sculpture which he usually fails to visualise by going through a book.

In the course of the last decades the United States have taken the lead in progressive developments in museums and their educational services. In recent years the museums of the Union

Socialist Soviet Republic, United Kingdom, France, Germany in the West and several developing countries in the East have received special attention in this respect Mr. T. R. Adam in his article—'The Civic Value of Museums,' published in the American Association for Adult Education, 1937 states that museums should play their part in "the struggle against ignorance and intellectual stagnation among the mass of working citizens, such struggle cannot be confined to a narrow field of educational agencies". The museum is such institution which can educate vast literate and illiterate mass in a much more efficient manner.

In order to keep pace with general development made in recent years in different fields the museums have widened their scope and diversified their functions. In this context I would like to quote the views of Shri J. K. Roy. "Museums are generally admitted to be places for recreation and research, and so far as the common literate public are concerned the educational background of the respective museums should be properly unfolded. In this respect the function of a museum should not be confined merely to present before the public eye a few labelled exhibits just let the common mass ape at a cultural behaviour without the spirit of imbibing real culture relating to the objects contained therein. The objective should be to promote in the minds of the visitors the powers of appreciation and discrimination to enable them to build up for themselves a balanced cultural standard about the present and the past world. In his social existence Man generally follows precedents and examples, and while the instances of his ancestors and contemporaries who have succeeded in fostering the creative side of human activity are taken as abiding, living and learning should be the two prime factors for his intellectual growth attainable both from printed books as well as from the facts of everyday life to enable him to profit by them and follow the next great step in human progress." (J. K. Roy in Museums Education—Journal of Indian Museum, Vol. IX, 1953).

The concept of general education through museums though was originated in the past and understood and interpreted at different times in different contexts, gained momentum in recent years due to evolution of better techniques of preservations, new discoveries, reorganisation of galleries according to new plans after the two world wars, independence of a large number of countries warranting revision of educational policies, the establishment of UNESCO to provide programmes of functional literary aiming not only to spread elementary general knowledge,

but also to train people for work, increased productivity, greater participation in civic life, better understanding of the surrounding world and ultimately opening the way to basic human culture, spread of mass media of education and last but not the least the establishment of the International Council of Museums, its regional agencies and various national and regional museum associations for co-operation, exchange of ideas and liaison.

The facts discussed above indicate how the museum as the cultural and educational centre widens its scope and diversifies its function in recent times. It can be said without exaggeration that in promotion of general education and dissemination of knowledge museum has a unique place. The books on history, Archaeology, Anthropology, Numismatics, Epigraphy and many other subjects dealt with in a museum are the outcome of the studies based on the cultural objects preserved therein. New discoveries, invention and acquisition of important cultural objects provide further information to the established subjects.

The problem of museum education took a real shape at the international level in Brooklyn seminar, 1952. The international conferences held later on in Athens, Rio de Janeiro, Tokyo, Mexico and in Nigeria accelerated the cause of education in the museums. Since then several conferences at international and national levels were held and on the recommendations grants provided for the purpose.

Though the awareness of the potential value of the Museum as a centre of education and culture in India as elsewhere, felt earlier, the real stimulus was given in the Seminar on Museums held under the auspicious of UNESCO in 1966. Since that time the Museum Association of India, and ICOM's National Committee on Museum Education, Museum Camps organised from time to time, have stirred up the Indian Museum movement in an organised and systematic way.

In the western countries museums are closely connected with the general educational institutions. It is believed that knowledge conveyed through visual method leaves a lasting impression on the pupil's mind. In this connection I would like to mention how the museums of West Germany, which I visited recently, have been integrated with the schools. Museums act as the educational institutions where school-going children are allowed to enjoy the museums as regular participants. Museum visit of school children

EDUCATION....

is included in the school syllabi. The Museum authorities through popular lectures, cinema shows, broadcasting and allowing them to draw paintings, attract the students. The Krefeld Museum provides facilities to the children to draw paintings according to their sweet will and the paintings so drawn by them, are displayed in the galleries. This provides stimulus to the students to learn and practise in the field of art and craft. Not only that but also certain museums have trained artists to guide the pupils with different techniques. Some Museums distribute leaflets containing a note on the Museums, objects, picture postcards of individual objects and questionnaires to the pupils. The scheme is implemented in a pre-determined manner. Almost all the Museums sell the coloured picture postcards, catalogues and books at the sales counters usually installed at the entrance. All possible methods are adopted to popularise the Museums and their activities.

In West Germany there are about 1,100 Museums and galleries scattered in the cities, towns and rural areas. About 100 of them are maintained in West Berlin alone. The school Museum service has become a regular feature in important Museums. Several specimens and models are kept at the disposal of the school children, who handle them and learn from them by 'feel'. Certain subjects like History, Geography, Astronomy are taught in the respective Museums to the students of higher classes. This method of teaching through the original objects leaves an impression in the young mind.

The seventh meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Museums held at Lucknow in 1963, recommended "that Museums should undertake more educational activities and certainly try to link part of their exhibition programme with school and college service. It would be a good thing if the State Governments made it compulsory that each State Museum and other smaller Museums arrange at least one exhibition per month, linked with school, college curriculum and in consultation with the authorities concerned." Steps taken by some leading Museums in this respect to translate the idea into action is encouraging though not convincing and satisfactory. The systematic educational services introduced by the National Museum, Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Calcutta, Government Museum, Madras, Indian Museum, Calcutta through lectures and mobile exhibitions have been very successful. Such a system need be introduced in all the State Museums of the country.

In view of the fact stated above the following points relating to educational services deserve consideration.

1. Vast majority of our population is illiterate and lives in the villages and avail the opportunity rarely to visit the Museums installed in the cities and towns.
2. The problems and educational requirements of general visitors are to be taken into account and accordingly educational programmes are to be formulated.
3. The resources available for Museums are far from satisfactory. The Museum authorities should try to get maximum benefit with the limited means.
4. The Museum personnel should be properly trained and skilled enough to present the view of the Museum to the public.
5. Museums should be reorganised in a way to help in the National reconstruction and integration.

In order to put these ideas into action the following steps which have been very successful in the Western countries, and which have been started to a limited scale in India, are to be taken, so that Museums will play the unique role in dissemination of our vast cultural heritage of the past and the present.

1. *Exhibition*—To make Museum more effective and functional, cultural centres, systematic exhibitions on particular aspects be emphasised. Exhibits should be explained and interpreted with the background of cultural set up to both literate and illiterate public, while going through the galleries they will bear in mind the impression of events depicted.

The galleries of the Museum need be recognised to attract the visitors. In the age of scientific development the Museum staff must be prepared to offer something which can educate people. This is necessary to prove the Museum as a significant social and scientific agency. In order to impart real education a link is to be maintained with the Education Department and Universities, which in turn should include museology as a subject of study at College and University levels. Each college and university should have museums of their own organised by the Museum experts.

2. *Mobile Exhibition* in order to popularise the activities of Museum among the people living in the remote corner mobile exhibition should be set up. The attempt made by the Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Calcutta has become very successful. In this way the Museum can gain

real recognition of the public and of the Government as an effective institution of education. This should be the policy of every important Museum.

3. *Mass Media*—Museum which have a significant, educational and cultural role to play in the society should take resort to mass media to communicate to the masses. Publicity and news items, periodical publication of themes of new exhibition or new acquisition, publication of popular handbooks, lecture events, research publication of high order, radio broadcasting of cultural and educational activities, excursions and field trips to sites, historical monuments, film shows on Museum activities and televisions are the effective ways to educate people.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN ORISSA

In 1957, the total length of the national highways in Orissa was 1,363 Kms. Major improvement of national highways in the State during the Plan one and two was the two-lane Cuttack-Bhubaneswar link with two major bridges.

During the Plan three, the project to strengthen and improve the portions of national highways No. 5 and 6 (Cuttack to Jamsola in Bihar border) under the IDA was the major development. This 270-Km highway had eight major, 95 minor bridges and 277 culverts.

At the beginning of the Plan Four, the total length of roads included in the National Highway system was about 24,000 Kms. in India. During the current plan period, an amount of Rs. 22 crore was provided for improvement of National Highways Nos. 5, 6, 42 and 43 inside Orissa.

Work is in progress to construct missing links, improvement of low grade sections, widening and strengthening of single lanes, strengthening of existing weak double lane stretches, widening roads to two lanes, construction of bye-passes, widening of culverts, construction of major and minor bridges, etc.

It will provide two-lanes carriageway in all the four national highways in Orissa.

During the current Plan, the 77-Km expressway from Chandikhol to Paralip was declared as a new national highway No. 5A in Orissa. Proposals to upgrade new roads, which fulfil certain criteria, to national highways are under consideration. It will add 2058 Kms. to the national highways in the State.

PARLIAMENTARY AND ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES IN ORISSA

The Delimitation Commission has fixed the total number of seats in the House of the People to be allocated to the State of Orissa as twenty-one (21) of which, three (3) seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and five (5) for the Scheduled Tribes and the total number of seats to be assigned to the Legislative Assembly of the State as one hundred and forty-seven (147) of which, twenty-two (22) seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and thirty-four (34) seats for the Scheduled Tribes.

PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES

Serial No. and name of constituency	Extent in terms of assembly constituencies
(1)	(2)
1. Mayurbhanj (S. T.)	2—Jashipur (S. T.), 3—Bahalda (S. T.), 4—Rairangpur (S. T.), 5—Bangriposi (S. T.) 6—Kuliana (S. T.), 7—Baripada and 10—Udala (S. T.).
2. Balasore	8—Baisinga (S. T.), 9—Khunta (S. T.) 11—Bhograi, 12—Jaleswar, 13—Basta 14—Balasore and 15—Soro.
3. Bhadrak (S. C.)	16—Simulia, 17—Nilgiri, 18—Bhandari-pokhari (S. C.), 19—Bhadrak, 20—Dham-nagar, 21—Chandbali (S. C.) and 22—Basudebpur.
4. Jajpur (S. C.)	23—Sukinda, 24—Korai, 25—Jajpur (S. C.), 26—Dharmasala, 27—Barchana, 28—Bari-Derabisi and 29—Binjharpur (S. C.).

(1)

(2)

5. Kendrapara .. 30—Aul, 31—Patamundai (S. C.), 32—Raj-nagar, 33—Kendrapara, 34—Patkura, 39—Kissannagar and 40—Mahanga.
6. Cuttack .. 41—Salepur (S. C.), 46—Cuttack Sadar, 44—Cuttack City, 45—Choudwar, 46—Banki, 47—Athgarh and 48—Baramba.
7. Jagatsinghpur .. 35—Tirtol, 36—Ersama, 37—Balikuda, 38—Jagatsinghpur (S. C.), 42—Gobindpur, 53—Nimapara (S. C.) and 54—Kakatpur.
8. Puri ... 49—Balipatna, (S. C.), 52—Pipli, 55—Satya-badi, 56—Puri, 57—Brahmagiri, 58—Chilka and 61—Ranpur.
9. Bhubaneswar .. 50—Bhubaneswar, 51—Jatni, 59—Khurda, 60—Begunia, 62—Nayagarh, 63—Khand-para and 64—Daspalla.
10. Aska ... 65—Jaganathprasad (S. C.), 67—Suruda, 68—Aska, 69—Kavisuryanagar, 70—Kodala, 71—Khallikote and 73—Hinjili.
11. Berhampur .. 72—Chatrapur, 74—Gopalpur (S. C.), 75—Berhampur, 76—Chikiti, 77—Mohana, 78—Ramagiri (S. T.) and 79—Parala-khemundi.
12. Koraput (S T) .. 80—Gunupur (S. T.), 81—Bissam-Cuttack (S. T.), 82—Rayagada (S. T.), 86—Laxmi-pur (S. T.), 84—Pottangi (S. T.), 85—Kora-put and 89—Jeypore.
13. Nowrangpur (S. T.) .. 86—Malkangiri (S. C.), 87—Chitrakonda (S. T.), 88—Kotpad (S. T.), 90—Nowrang-pur, 91—Kodinga (S. T.), 92—Dabugam (S. T.) and 93—Umerkote (S. T.).

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14. Kalahandi .. 95—Khariar, 96—Dharamgarh (S. C.), 97—Koksara, 98—Junagarh, 99—Bhawani-patna (S. C.), 100—Narla (S. T.) and 101—Kesinga.
15. Phulbani (S C) .. 66—Bhanjanagar, 102—Balliguda (S. T.), 103—G. Udayagiri (S. T.), 104—Phulbani (S. C.), 105—Boudh, 112—Sonepur (S. C.) and 113—Binka.
16. Bolangir .. 94—Nawapara, 106—Titilagarh (S. C.), 107—Kantabanji, 108—Patnagarh, 109—Saintala, 110—Loisingha and 111—Bolangir.
17. Sambalpur .. 123—Padmapur, 124—Melchhamunda, 125—Bijepur, 126—Bhatli (S. C.), 127—Bargarh, 128—Sambalpur and 133—Rairakhol (S. C.).
18. Deogarh .. 121—Pallahara, 122—Talcher (S. C.), 129—Brajrajnagar, 130—Jharsuguda, 131—Laikera (S. T.), 132—Kuchinda (S. T.) and 134—Deogarh.
19. Dhenkanal .. 114—Birmaharajpur, 115—Athmallik, 116—Angul, 117—Hindol (S. C.), 118—Dhenkanal, 119—Gondia and 120—Kamakhyanagar.
20. Sundergarh (S T) .. 135—Sundergarh, 136—Talsara (S. T.), 137—Rajgangpur (S. T.), 138—Biramitrapur (S. T.), 139—Rourkela, 140—Raghu-nathpali (S. T.) and 141—Bonai (S. T.).
21. Keonjhar (S T) .. 1—Karanjia (S. T.), 142—Champua (S. T.), 143—Patna (S. T.), 144—Keonjhar (S. T.), 145—Telkoi (S. T.), 146—Ramchandrapur and 147—Anandapur (S. C.).

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES

Serial No. and name of Constituency (1)	Extent (2)
MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT	
1. Karanjia (ST)	.. Thakurmunda and Karanjia police stations and Haladia, Galusahi, Arjunbilla and Jamunti grama panchayats in Raruan police station in Panchpir subdivision.
2. Jashipur (ST)	.. Raruan police station (excluding Haladia, Galusahi, Arjunbilla and Jamunti grama panchayats) and Jashipur police station in Panchpir subdivision; and Banaikala, Sanpurunapani and Badmunda grama panchayats in Bisoi police station in Bamanghaty subdivision.
3. Bahalda (ST)	.. Tiring and Bahalda police stations and Badmouda and Guhaldangiri grama panchayats in Gorumohisani police station in Bamanghaty subdivision.
4. Rairangpur (ST)	.. Badampahad and Rairangpur police stations, Gorumohisani police station (excluding Badmouda and Guhaldangiri grama panchayats) and part Sargada and part Luhasila grama panchayats in Bisoi police station in Bamanghaty subdivision.
5. Bangriposi (ST)	.. Bisoi police station (excluding part Sargada, part Luhasila, Banaikala, Sanpurunapani and Badmunda grama panchayats) in Bamanghaty subdivision, and Bangriposi police station in Baripada subdivision.

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6. Kuliana (ST)	.. Kuliana police station, Baripada police station (excluding Baripada Town and Sripadganj and Bankisole grama panchayats) and Betnoti police station (excluding Betnoti, Dahikoti and Purinda grama panchayats) in Baripada subdivision.
7. Baripada	.. Suliapada police station, Baripada Town and Sripadganj and Bankisole grama panchayats in Baripada police station and part Kohi, part Chadheigaon, Nuajhalia, Palasmundali, Gholmuhan, Chitrada, Muruda, Barkand and Godigaon grama panchayats in Muruda police station in Baripada subdivision.
8. Baisinga (ST)	.. Baisinga police station, Muruda police station (excluding part Kohi, part Chadheigaon, Nuhajhalia, Palasmundali, Gholmuhan, Chitrada, Muruda, Barkand, and Godigaon grama panchayats) and Badsahi, Durgapur, Patisari, Kendudiha and part Chandanpur grama panchayats in Badsahi police station in Baripada subdivision.
9. Khunta (ST)	.. Badsahi police station (excluding Badsahi, Durgapur, Patisari Kendudiha and part Chandanpur grama panchayats) and Betnoti, Dahikoti and Purinda grama panchayats in Betnoti police station in Baripada subdivision ; and Khunta police station in Kaptipada subdivision.
10. Udala (ST)	.. Kaptipada subdivision (excluding Khunta police station),
BALASORE DISTRICT	
11. Bhograi	.. Bhograi police station and Nampo and Paschimbad grama panchayats in Jaleswar police station in Balasore subdivision.

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12. Jaleswar	.. Raibania and Baliapal police stations and Jaleswar police station (excluding Nampo and Paschimbada grama panchayats) in Balasore subdivision.
13. Basta	.. Basta and Singla police stations in Balasore subdivision.
14. Balasore	.. Balasore police station and Seragad police station in Balasore subdivision.
15. Soro	.. Soro police station in Balasore subdivision
16. Simulia	.. Simulia and Khaira police-stations in Balasore subdivision.
17. Nilgiri	.. Remuna police station in Balasore sub-division and Nilgiri subdivision.
18. Bhandaripokhari (SC)	.. Bonth and Bhandaripokhari police stations and part Ganijanga, part Sendtira, Kendua-pada and Kaupur grama panchayats in Bhadrak police station in Bhadrak sub-division.
19. Bhadrak	.. Bhadrak police-station (excluding part Ganijanga, part Sendtira, Kaupur and Kendua-pada grama panchayats) in Bhadrak sub-division.
20. Dhamnagar	.. Dhamnagar police-station and Chandabali police station (excluding Motto, part Orasahi, Chandabali and Nalgunda grama panchayats) in Bhadrak subdivision.
21. Chandbali (SC)	.. Tihidi police station, Motto, part Orasahi, Chandabali and Nalgunda grama panchayats in Chandbali police station and Bansada police station (excluding Dosinga, Bansada and Panchutikiri grama panchayats) in Bhadrak subdivision.

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22. Basudebpur .. Basudebpur police station and Dosinga, Bansada and Panchutikiri grama panchayats in Bansada police station in Bhadrak subdivision.

CUTTACK DISTRICT

23. Sukinda .. Sukinda police station (excluding Mundamal village) and Chakradharpur, Kabatabandha, Madhusudanpur and Rekhadeipur grama panchayats in Dharmasala police station in Jajpur subdivision.
24. Korai .. Korai police station, Mundamal village in Sukinda police station, Panasa, Nathsahi, Malanandapur, Maheswarpur, Upper-Baruhan, Similia, Bhuinpur and Mangarajpur grama panchayats in Jajpur police station and Pahanga and Laxminagar grama panchayats in Dharmasala police station in Jajpur subdivision.
25. Jajpur (SC) .. Jajpur police station (excluding Panasa, Nathsahi, Malanandapur Maheswarpur, Upper-Baruhan, Similia, Bhuinpur, part Santrapur, Mangarajpur, Palatapur, Chasakhanda, Biripata and Nandipur grama panchayats) in Jajpur subdivision.
26. Dharmasala .. Dharmasala police station (excluding Pahanga, Laxminagar, Chakradharpur, Kabatabandha, Madhusudanpur, Rekhadeipur, Aruha, Thanual, part Kotepur and Kantigadia grama panchayats) and part Santrapur grama panchayat in Jajpur police station in Jajpur subdivision.
27. Barchana .. Barchana police station and Aruha, Thanual, part Kotepur and Kantigadia grama panchayats in Dharmasala police station in Jajpur subdivision.

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28. Bari-Derabisi

- .. Angalo, Mahakalapada, Amathapur, Mandari, Dharpur, Balia, Golkunda, Bari, Allipur and Anyasipur grama panchayats in Binjharpur police station in Jajpur subdivision; and Indupur, Kutarang, Kora, part Ghagara, Nikirei, Endor, Kusiapal, Kaupada, Golarahat, Chhoti, Nahanga, Raghudeipur and Laxminarayanpur grama panchayats in Kendrapara police station in Kendrapara subdivision.

29. Binjharpur (SC)

- .. Palatapur, Chasakhanda, Biripata and Nandipur grama panchayats in Jajpur police station and Binjharpur police station (excluding Angalo, Mahakalapada, Amathapur, Mandari, Dharpur, Balia, Golkunda, Bari, Allipur and Anyasipur grama panchayats) in Jajpur subdivision.

30. Aul

- .. Aul police station in Kendrapara subdivision

31. Patamundai (SC)

- .. Patamundai police station in Kendrapara subdivision.

32. Rajnagar

- .. Rajnagar and Mohakalpara police stations in Kendrapara subdivision.

33. Kendrapara

- .. Kendrapara police station (excluding Indupur, Kutarang, Kora, part Ghagara, Nikirei, Endor, Kusiapal, Kaupada, Golarhat, Chhoti, Nahanga, Raghudeipur and Laxminarayanpur grama panchayats) and part Jalapok, Marsaghai, part Manikunda and Dumuka grama panchayats in Patkura police station in Kendrapara subdivision.

34. Patkura

- .. Patkura police station (excluding part Jalapok, Marsaghai, part Manikunda and Dumuka grama panchayats) in Kendrapara subdivision.

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| 35. Tirtol | .. Tirtol police station (excluding Mallasahi, Patapur, Kujang, Gopiakuda, Pankapal, part Mangarajpur and Gandakipur grama panchayats) in Jagatsinghpur subdivision. |
| 36. Ersama | .. Ersama and Paradeep police stations and Mallasahi, Patapur, Kujang, Gopiakuda, Pankapal, part Mangarajpur and Gandakipur grama panchayats in Tirtol police station in Jagatsinghpur subdivision. |
| 37. Balikuda | .. Balikuda police station in Jagatsinghpur subdivision. |
| 38. Jagatsinghpur (SC) | .. Jagatsinghpur police station (excluding Gualipur, Jaganathpur, Tarikund, Tarapur Redhua, part Raghunathpur, Adheikul, part Purunabasant, Palasole and Singharpur grama panchayats) in Jagatsinghpur subdivision. |
| 39. Kissannagar | .. Gualipur, Jaganathpur, Tarikund, Tarapur, Redhua, part Raghunathpur, Adheikul, part Purunabasant, Palasole and Singharpur grama panchayats in Jagatsinghpur police station in Jagatsinghpur subdivision ; and Kissannagar police station and Orati, Narendrapur, Bandhakatia and Nagespur grama panchayats in Salepur police station in Cuttack Sadar subdivision. |
| 40. Mahanga | .. Mahanga police station and Sukarapada, Asureswar and Nischintkoili grama panchayats in Salepur police station in Cuttack Sadar subdivision. |
| 41. Salepur (SC) | .. Salepur police station (excluding Orati, Narendrapur, Bandhakatia, Nagespur, Sukarapada, Asureswar, Nischintkoili, Madhyakacha and Mutarifa grama panchayats) in Cuttack Sadar subdivision. |

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42. Gobindpur .. Gobindpur police station in Cuttack Sadar subdivision.
43. Cuttack Sadar .. Ward Nos. 23 and 26 to 30 in Cuttack City and Cuttack Sadar police station (excluding Madhupur, Naraj, Ramdaspur and Kakhadi grama panchayats) in Cuttack Sadar subdivision.
44. Cuttack City .. Cuttack City (excluding Ward Nos. 23 and 26 to 30).
45. Choudwar .. Choudwar and Tangi police stations and Madhyakacha and Mutarifa grama panchayats in Salepur police station in Cuttack Sadar subdivision.
46. Banki .. Banki subdivision; and Madhupur, Naraj and Ramdaspur grama panchayats in Cuttack Sadar police station in Cuttack Sadar subdivision.
47. Athgarh .. Gurudijhatia, Athgarh and Tigiria police stations and Abhimanpur, Maniabandha and Khuntakata grama panchayats in Baramba police station in Athgarh subdivision; and Kakhadi grama panchayat in Cuttack Sadar police station in Cuttack Sadar subdivision.
48. Baramba .. Kanpur and Narsinghpur police stations and Baramba police station (excluding Abhimanpur, Maniabandha and Khuntakata grama panchayats) in Athgarh subdivision.
49. Balipatna (SC) PURI DISTRICT
50. Bhubaneswar .. Balipatna and Baliantha police stations in Bhubaneswar subdivision.
- .. Bhubaneswar town and Capital police station in Bhubaneswar subdivision.

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| 51. Jatni | .. Chandaka, Jatni and Bhubaneswar police stations in Bhubaneswar subdivision and Godiput-Matiapara grama panchayat in Delang police station in Puri subdivision. |
| 52. Pipli | .. Pipli police station and Delang police station (excluding Godiput-Matiapara grama panchayat) in Puri subdivision. |
| 53. Nimapara (SC) | .. Nimapara police station and Gop, Erabang, Biratung, Desthali and Dhumal grama panchayats in Gop police station in Puri subdivision. |
| 54. Kakatpur | .. Kakatpur police station and part Othaka, Banakhandi, June (Ranapada), Sutan, Badatara, Baulang and Badagaon grama panchayats in Gop police station in Puri subdivision. |
| 55. Satyabadi | .. Satyabadi police station and Ganeswarpur, Nagapur, Rahangorada, Bantaligram, part Chhaitana, part Baliput and part Bamana grama panchayats in Gop police station in Puri subdivision. |
| 56. Puri | .. Puri town and Puri police station (excluding Gorual, Kapileswarpur, Rahadmal and part Rebenanuagaon grama panchayats) in Puri subdivision. |
| 57. Brahmagiri | .. Brahmagiri and Krushnaprasad police stations and Gorual, Kapileswarpur, part Rebenanuagaon and Rahadmal grama panchayats in Puri police station in Puri subdivision. |
| 58. Chilka | .. Banpur police station and Jaripada, Kunjuri, Badapari, Kuhuri, part Haripur, Biribadi, Soran and Chandeswar grama panchayats in Tangi police station in Khurda subdivision. |

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59. Khurda	.. Khurda police station (excluding part Bada-berana, Baghamari, part Dingara, Durgapur, part Pangarsingh, Podadihi and part Kunjuri grama panchayats) and Tangi police station (excluding Jaripada, Kunjuri, Badapari, Kuhuri, part Haripur, Biribadi, Soran and Chandesarwar grama panchayats) in Khurda subdivision.
60. Begunia	.. Begunia and Bolagarh police stations and part Badaberana, Baghamari, part Dingara, Durgapur, part Pangarsingh, Podadihi and part Kunjuri grama panchayats in Khurda police station in Khurda subdivision.
61. Ranpur	.. Ranpur and Sarankul police stations in Nayagarh subdivision.
62. Nayagarh	.. Nayagarh police station and Odgaon police station (excluding Sunamuhin, Rabigadia, Bahadajhola, part Jakeda, Kaptapalli and Beruabari grama panchayats) in Nayagarh subdivision.
63. Khandapara	.. Khandapara and Fatehgarh police stations in Nayagarh subdivision.
64. Daspalla	.. Gania, Daspalla and Nuagaon police stations and Sunamuhin, Rabigadia, Bahadajhola, part Jakeda, Kaptapalli and Beruabari grama panchayats in Odgaon police station in Nayagarh subdivision.
GANJAM DISTRICT	
65. Jaganathprasad (SC)	.. Buguda Town and Gerada, Kokoloba, Gayaganda, Kadua, Pratapur, Kudutei, Borogam, Jaganathprasad, Ranthi, Jhadabhumi, Chamunda, Panchabhuti, Alladi, Bijaydhanurjoypur, Khamarpalli, Karchuli, Manitar, Motabadi, Golabandho, B. Korodabadi, Biranchipur, Kholakholi, Pangidi, Gollia, Antoropoda, Korodabadi and Ballipodara grama panchayats in Ghumsur tahsil in Ghumsur subdivision.

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66. Bhanjanagar .. Ghumsur tahsil (excluding Buguda Town and Gerada, Kokoloba, Gaya g a n d a, Kadua, Pratapur, Kudutei, Borogam, Jaganathprasad, Ranthi, Jhadabhum, Chamunda, Panchabhuti, Alladi, Bijaya, Dhanurjoypur, Khamarpalli, Karchuli, Manitar, Motabadi, G o l a b a n d h o, B. Korodabadi, Biranchipur, Kholakholi, Pangidi, Gollia, Antoropoda, Korodabadi and Ballipodara grama panchayats) in Ghumsur subdivision.
67. Suruda .. Suruda tahsil and part Bodoborosingi, Khatriborpur, Gangpur, Jhadabandha, Jharapani, Borodabilli, Jahada, Jagamohan, Rugumu, Baharpur and Dharakot grama panchayats in Aska tahsil in Ghumsur subdivision.
68. Aska .. Aska tahsil (excluding part Bodoborosingi, Khatriborpur, Gangpur, Jhadabandha, Jharapani, Borodabilli, Jahada Jagamohan Horodapodoro, part Pitale, part Brahmunchai, Narendrapur, Dhobolapur, Dengapodoro, Dhanantara, Govindpur Gothogam, part Kurula, Rugumu, Baharpur and Dharakot grama panchayats) in Ghumsur subdivision.
69. Kavisuryanagar .. Kavisuryanagar Town and part Jhadabai, Ambapua, Athagadapatna, Tankachai, Gangapur, Baliasara, Jarada, Gudiali and Bolosara grama panchayats in Kodala tahsil in Chatrapur subdivision; Horodapodoro, part Pitale, part Brahmunchai, Narendrapur, Dhobolapur, Dengapodoro, Dhanantara, Govindpur, Gothogam and part Kurula grama panchayats in Aska tahsil in Ghumsur subdivision; and

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Sidheswar, Alarigada, part Kurula, Satapenta Gopalpur, Gangapur, Ramchandrapur, Goutami, D a y a n i d h i p u r, Kankoroda, Adopoda, Khallingi, Pattapur and Sahasapur grama panchayats in Digapahandi tahsil in Berhampur subdivision.

70. Kodala

.. Polasara Town and Borida, Subalia, Paikajamuna, Badamahuri, Kaniari, Budhamba, Sodaka, Dhunkapada, Hatioto, Ghodapalana, Jakara, R u m a g a d a, Kalamba, Mathura, Khanduru, Badapankalabadi, Belagam, Kanchai, Madhupalli Chirikipada, Gochabadi, P a n d r i p a d a, Digapada, Beruhanbadi, Kodala, Mardamekha, Phasi, Sikula, Badakharida and Mathasarasingi grama panchayats in Kodala tahsil in Chatrapur subdivision.

71. Khallikote

.. Kodala tahsil (excluding Kavisuryanagar Town and Polasara Town and part J h a d a b a i, A m b a p u a, Athagadapatna, Gangapur, Baliarsa, Jarada, Gudiali, Bolosara, Borida, Subalia, Paikajamuna, Badamahuri, Kaniari, Budhamba, Sodaka, Dhunkapada, Hatioto, Ghodapalana, Jakara, Rumagada, Kalamba, Mathura, Khanduru, Badapankalabadi, Belagam, Kanchai, Madhupalli, Chirikipada, Gochabadi, Pandripada, Digapada, Beruhanbadi, Kodala, Mardamekha, Phasi, Sikula, Badakharida, Tankachai and Mathasarasingi grama panchayats) in Chatrapur subdivision.

72 Chatrapur

.. Chatrapur Town and Rambha Town and Ganjam, Kainchapur, Rajapur, Karapada, Santoshapur, Malada, Huma, Sana Ramachandrapur, R a m a g a d a,

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	Khandadauli, Konomona, Podapadar, Bipilingi, Narendrapur, Chikalakhandi, Laxmipur, Baulagam, Potalampur, Chamakhandi, Sindurapur, Kalipalli, Bhikaripalli, Badamadhapur a n d Tanganapalli grama panchayats in Chatrapur tahsil in Chatrapur subdivision.
73. Hinjili	.. Chatrapur tahsil (excluding Chatrapur Town and Rambha Town, Ganjam, Kainchapur, Rajapur, Kharapada, S a n t o s h a p u r, Malada, Huma, Sana Ramachandrapur, R a m a g a d a, Khandadauli, Konomona, Podapadar, Bipilingi, Narendrapur, Chikalakhandi, Laxmipur, Baulagam, Potalampur, Chamakhandi, Sindurapur, Kalipalli, Bhikaripalli, Badamadhapur a n d Tanganapalli grama panchayats) in Chatrapur subdivision.
74. Gopalpur (SC)	.. Berhampur tahsil (excluding Berhampur Municipality and Balipada, Lathi, Dakhinapur, Banthapalli, A n g u s a p u r, Nimakhandi, part Tumbagoda, part Burutal and Ankuli grama panchayats) in Berhampur subdivision.
75. Berhampur	.. Berhampur Municipality and Balipada, Lathi, Dakhinapur Banthapalli, Angusapur and Nimakhandi grama panchayats in Berhampur tahsil in Berhampur subdivision.
76. Chikiti	.. Chikiti tashil and part Tumbagoda, part Burutal and Ankuli grama panchayats in Berhampur tahsil and N u a p a d a, Lalamenta Laxminarayanpur, Korapada, Jakara, Ankorada, Bododumula, Gokarnapur and Turubadi grama panchayats in Digapahandi tahsil in Berhampur subdivision.

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77. Mohana

.. Digapahandi tahsil (excluding Nuapada, Lalamenta Laxminarayanpur, Ankorada, Gokarnapur, Korapada, Turubadi, Jakara, Bododumula, Sidheswar, Alarigada, part Kurula, Satapenta Gopalpur, Gangapur, Ramchandrapur, Goutami, Dayanidhipur, Kankoroda, Adopoda, Khallingi, Pattapur and Sahasapur grama panchayats) in Berhampur subdivision, and Molasopodoro, Govindpur, Sinkalipodoro, L u h a g u d i, Bodosindhiba, Pindiki, Antarba, Chandiput Chandragiri, Mohana, Jeerango, Adaba, Damadua, Korochoabadi, B i r i k o t a, Mandimera, Guluva, Paniganda and Baghamari grama panchayats in R. Udayagiri tahsil in Parlakhemundi subdivision.

78. Ramagiri (ST)

.. R. Udayagiri tahsil (excluding Molasopodoro, Govindpur, Sinkalipodoro, Luhagudi, Bodosindhiba, Pindiki, Antarba, Chandiput Chandragiri, Mohana, Jeerango, Adaba, Damadua, Korochoabadi, B i r i k o t a, Mandimera, Guluva, Paniganda and Baghamari grama panchayats) and Parlakhemundi tashil (excluding Parlakhemundi Town and Khandava, Siyali, Gorribandha, Kasinagar, Hadubangi, Kharada, K. Sitapur, S i d h a m a d a g o, Kerandi, Uppalada, Bagosola, Agarakhandi Madhusudanpur, Bhusukudi, Machumara, Gosani, Gurandi, Bodokuturu, Garabandha Lavanayagodo and Jeeba grama panchayats in Parlakhemundi subdivision.

79. Parlakhemundi

.. Parlakhemundi Town and Kahandava, Siyali, Gorribandha, Kasinagar, Hadubangi, Kharada, K. Sitapur, Sidhamadango, Kerandi, Uppalada, Bagosola, Agarakhandi, Madhusudanpur, Bhusukudi,

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Machumara, Gosani, Gurandi, Bodokuturu, Garabandha, Lavanyagodo and Jeeba grama panchayats in Parlakhemundi tahsil in Parlakhemundi subdivision.

KORAPUT DISTRICT

80. Gunupur (ST) .. Gunupur, Puttasingi, Padmapur and Gudari police-stations in Gunupur subdivision.
81. Bissam-Cuttack (ST) .. Bissam-Cuttack and Ambadola police stations in Gunupur subdivision and Kalyansingpur police-station in Rayagada subdivision.
82. Rayagada (ST) .. Rayagada police-station in Rayagada subdivision and part Giridi, Kumbhariput, Juguguda and Kanagam grama panchayats in Narayanpatna police-station in Koraput subdivision.
83. Lakshmipur (ST) .. Kasipur police-station in Rayagada subdivision and Lakshmipur police station and Narayanpatna police-station (excluding part Giridi, Kumbhariput, Juguguda and Kanagam grama panchayats) in Koraput subdivision.
84. Pottangi (ST) .. Pottangi, Padwa and Semiliguda police-stations and Nandapur police-station (excluding part Petta and part Dhadi grama panchayats) in Koraput subdivision.
85. Koraput .. Dasamanthpur, Koraput, Machkund and Sunabeda police-stations and part Petta and part Dhadi grama panchayats in Nandapur police-station in Koraput subdivision.
86. Malkangiri (SC) .. Malkangiri, Motu and Venkatapalam police-stations in Malkangiri subdivision.

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87. Chitrakonda (ST)

.. Chitrakonda, Orkel, Mathili and Mudulipada police-stations in Malkangiri subdivision; and Kollar, Dasmanthpur, Majhiguda, Bodaput and Dondabadi grama panchayats in Boipariguda police-station in Jeypore subdivision.

88. Kotpad (ST)

.. Boipariguda police-station (excluding Kollar, Dasmanthpur, Majhiguda, Bodaput and Dondabadi grama panchayats), Kundra police-station, Kotpad police-station (excluding part Semla, Bhamini Binjili, Sanomada, part Chirma, part, Madeigam, part Majhidhanua, Sodoranga, Ukipalli and part Badamada grama panchayats) and Bijapur, Konagam, part Sosahandi, part Sanaparia, Malda, Dengapadar and Auli grama panchayats in Boriguma police-station in Jeypore subdivision.

89. Jeypore

.. Jeypore police-station, Boriguma police-station (excluding Bijapur, Konagam, part Sosahandi, part Sanaparia, Malda, Dengapadar and Auli grama panchayats) and Bhairavasinghpur police-station (excluding Narigam, Kumuli, Bodigam and Kamatha grama panchayats) in Jeypore subdivision.

90. Nowrangpur

.. Narigam, Kumuli, Bodigam and Kamatha grama panchayats in Bhairavasinghpur police-station in Jeypore subdivision; and Nowrangpur police-station (excluding Agnipur, Sanamosigam and part Bhatigam grama panchayats), Tentulikhunti police-station and Papadahandi, Pondikote, part Ambabhata, part Kongra, part Anchala-gumma, part Taragam, part Badakumuli and part Baghasivini grama panchayats in Papadahandi police-station in Nowrangpur subdivision.

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91. Kodinga (ST) .. Kodinga police-station, Semal, Tumberla, Nektiguda and Sirisi grama panchayats in Papadahandi police-station and Agnipur, Sanamosigam and part Bhatigam grama panchayats in Nowrangpur police-station in Nowrangpur subdivision; and part Semla, Bhamini, Binjili, Sanomada, part Chirma, part Madeigam, Ukipalli, part Badamada, part Majhidhanua and Sodoranga grama panchayats in Kotpad police-station in Jeypore subdivision.
92. Dabugam (ST) .. Dabugam and Jhorigam police-stations and part Nuakote, part Jatabal, part Charchatta, Mokiya, Mydalpur, part Jhorigam and Majhiguda grama panchayats in Papadahandi police-station in Nowrangpur subdivision.
93. Umerkote (ST) .. Umerkote and Raighar police-stations in Nowrangpur subdivision.

KALAHANDI DISTRICT

94. Nawapara .. Jonk and Nawapara police-stations and Komna police-station (excluding Komna, Pendrawan, Rajana, Kanabera, Sunabeda, part Bhaisadani and part Karlakot grama panchayats) in Nawapara subdivision.
95. Khariar .. Komna, Pendrawan, Rajana, Kanabera, Sunabeda, part Bhaisadani and part Karlakot grama panchayats in Komna police station, Khariar police-station and Nagalbad I, Nilji, part Litisargi, Gandabahali and part Karangamal grama panchayats in Sinapali police-station in Nawapara subdivision.

(1)

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96. Dharamgarh (SC)

.. Sinapali police-station (excluding Nagalbad I, Nilji, part Litisargi, part Karangamal and Gandabahali grama panchayats) in Nawapara subdivision, and Dharamgarh and Kegaon police-stations in Dharamgarh subdivision.

97. Koksara

.. Koksara police-station and Uchhala, Badapujhariguda, Bhairipali, Badkarlakot, Jaipatna, Mangalpur and Dhansuli grama panchayats in Jaipatna police-station in Dharamgarh subdivision; and Ghuturkhal, Jubarajpur, Mahulpatna and Badachhatrang grama panchayats in Thuamul Rampur police-station in Bhawanipatna subdivision.

98. Junagarh

.. Junagarh police-station (excluding part Brundabahal, Daspur, Chichia, Atigaon, Bhairiguda, Farang, Rangaspali, Nandol and Meriabandhali grama panchayats) and Jaipatna police-station (excluding Uchhala, Badapujhariguda, Bhairipali, Badkarlakot, Jaipatna, Mangalpur and Dhansuli grama panchayats) in Dharamgarh subdivision; and Gopalpur, Thuamul Rampur and Dumerpadar grama panchayats in Thuamul Rampur police-station in Bhawanipatna subdivision.

99. Bhawanipatna (SC)

.. Part Brundabahal, Daspur, Chichia, Atigaon, Bhairiguda, Farang, Rangaspali, Meriabandhali and Nandol grama panchayats in Junagarh police-station in Dharamgarh subdivision, and Kegaon police-station and Bhawanipatna police-station (excluding part Jugsaipatna, Sagada, Duarsuni, Risgaon, part Lanjee, part Badabatua, pastikudi and part Gaigaon grama panchayats) in Bhawanipatna subdivision.

(1)

(2)

100. Narla (ST) .. Narla and Lanjigarh police-stations, Gokuleswar grama panchayat in Kesinga police-station and Urladani and Barabandha grama panchayats in Madanpur-Rampur police-station and Thuamul Rampur police-station (excluding Ghutruk-1 Jubrajpur, Mahulpatna, Badachhatrang, Gopalpur, Thuamul Rampur and Dumerpadar grama panchayats) and part Jugsaipatna, Sagada, Duarsuni, Risgaon, part Lanjee, part Badabatua, Pastikudi and part Gaigaon grama panchayats in Bhawanipatna police-station in Bhawanipatna subdivision.

101. Kesinga .. Kesinga police-station (excluding Gokuleswar grama panchayat) and Madanpur-Rampur police-station (excluding Urladani and Barabandha grama panchayats) in Bhawanipatna subdivision.

PHULBANI DISTRICT

102. Balliguda (ST) .. Balliguda Subdivision (excluding G. Udayagiri, Raikia, Bamunigam and Daringbadi police-stations) and Ghantapada police-station in Boudh subdivision.
103. G. Udayagiri (ST) .. G. Udayagiri, Raikia, Bamunigam and Daringbadi police station in Balliguda subdivision.
104. Phulbani (SC) .. Khondmal subdivision and Harbhanga police-station in Boudh subdivision.
105. Boudh .. Boudh and Manamunda police-stations in Boudh subdivision.

(1)

(2)

BOLANGIR DISTRICT

106. Titilagarh (SC) .. Titilagarh and Sindhekela police-stations in Titilagarh subdivision.
107. Kantabanji .. Kantabanji and Bangomunda police-stations in Titilagarh subdivision; and Lathor and Tenkapani Grama panchayats in Khaparakhol police station and Bagudar grama panchayat in Belpara police-station in Patnagarh subdivision.
108. Patnagarh .. Patnagarh police-station and Khaparakhol police-station (excluding Lathor and Tenkapani grama panchayats) in Patnagarh subdivision.
109. Saintala .. Saintala police station in Titilagarh subdivision and Belpara police-station (excluding Bagudar grama panchayat) in Patnagarh subdivision.
110. Loisingha .. Loisingha police station and Sargar, Badimunda, Kusang, Rengali, Dungaripali, Kusmel, Jhankarpali, Chandanbhati, Chudapali, Barapudugia and Bhundimuhan grama panchayats in Bolangir police-station in Bolangir subdivision.
111. Bolangir .. Bolangir police-station (excluding Sargar, Badimunda, Kusang, Rengali, Dungripali, Kusmel, Jhankarpali, Chandanbhati, Chudapali, Barapudugia and Bhundimuhan grama panchayats) and Kudasingha, Sib-tala, part Bidighat, Deogaon, Bandhapara, Dhandamal, Badbandh and Ramachandrapur grama panchayats in Tusra police-station in Bolangir subdivision.

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112. Sonapur (SC) .. Tusra police-station (excluding Kudasingha, Sibhala, part Bidighat Deogaon, Bandhapara, Dandamal, Badbandh and Ramachandrapur grama panchayats) in Bolangir subdivision, and Tarbha and Sonapur police-stations in Sonapur subdivision.
113. Binka .. Dungripali, Binka and Sindhol police-stations in Sonapur subdivision.
114. Birmaharajpur .. Birmaharajpur police-station in Sonapur subdivision in Bolangir district ; and Kishorenagar and Handapa police-station and Kandhapada, Kiakata and Tusara grama panchayats in Athmallik police-station in Athmallik subdivision in Dhenkanal district.

DHENKANAL DISTRICT

115. Athmallik .. Thakurgarh police-station and Athmallik police-station (excluding Kandhapada, Kiakata and Tusara grama panchayats) in Athmallik subdivision ; and Chhendipada police-station and Jarapada police-station (excluding Tubey, Kanjara and Badakerjang grama panchayats) in Angul subdivision.
116. Angul .. Angul and Purunakote police-stations and Tubey, Kanjara and Badakerjang grama panchayats in Jarapada police-station in Angul subdivision.
117. Hindol (SC) .. Hindol subdivision; and Bantala police-station in Angul subdivision.
118. Dhenkanal .. Dhenkanal police-station (excluding Chaulia, Beltikiri, Kankadapal, Tarava, Govindpur, Gengutia, Talabarkot and part Banasingh grama panchayats) and Motanga police-station in Dhenkanal subdivision.

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119. Gondia

... Gondia police-station and Chaulia, Beltikiri, Kankadapal, Tarava, Govindpur, Gengutia, Talabarkot and part Banasingh grama panchayats in Dhenkanal police-station in Dhenkanal subdivision.

120. Kamakhyanagar

.. Bhuban police-station and Kamakhyanagar police station (excluding Muktapasi, Kankadahad, Korjoli, Kargola and Kanpura grama panchayats) in Kamakhyanagar subdivision.

121. Pallahara

.. Parajang police station and Muktapasi, Kankadahad, Korjoli, Kargola and Kanpura grama panchayats in Kamakhyanagar police station in Kamakhyanagar subdivision ; and Pallahara police station (excluding part Bankhol grama panchayat) and Khamar police station (excluding Khamar and Sankhamur grama panchayats) in Pallahara subdivision.

122. Talcher (SC)

.. Talcher subdivision ; and part Bankhol grama panchayat in Pallahara police station and Khamar and Sankhamur grama panchayats in Khamar police station in Pallahara subdivision.

123. Padmapur

SAMBALPUR DISTRICT

... Paikmal and Jagdalpur police-stations and Padmapur police-station (excluding Kansingha, Jamala and Sargibahal magar grama panchayats in Padmapur subdivision.

124. Melchhamunda

.. Melchhamunda and Gaisilat police station Kansingha, Jamala and Sargibahal grama panchayats in Padmapur police-station and Sohela police-station (excluding Sarkanda, Sirgida, Kangaon and Garvana grama panchayats) in Padmapur subdivision.

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125. Bijepur .. Bijepur police station in Padmapur subdivision, and Barpali police-station and Sarsara Birmala and Khuntapali grama panchayats in Bargarh police station in Bargarh subdivision.
126. Bhatli (SC) .. Ambabhona and Bhatli police stations Govindpur, Katapali, Bardol, Nuniajampali and Gudesira grama panchayats in Bargarh police station in Bargarh subdivision, and Sarkanda, Sirgida, Kangaon and Garvana grama panchayats in Sohela police station in Padmapur subdivision.
127. Bargarh .. Bheden police station, Bargarh police station (excluding Sarsara, Khuntapali, Birmal, Govindpur, Katapali, Bardol, Nuniajampali and Gudesira grama panchayats) and Larambha, Tamparsara, Jhiliminda, Janahapada and Kadobahal grama panchayats in Attabira police station in Bargarh subdivision.
128. Sambalpur .. Attabira police station (excluding Larambha, Tamparasara, Jhilminda, Janahapada and Kadobahal grama panchayats) in Bargarh subdivision ; and Burla police station, Sambalpur Municipality and part Gopalpali (Remed) grama panchayat in Sambalpur police station in Sambalpur Sadar subdivision.
129. Brajarajnagar .. Rengali, Lakhanpur and Brajarajnagar police stations in Sambalpur Sadar subdivision.
130. Jharsuguda .. Jharsuguda, Katarbaga and Hirakud police stations and part Talab, Sasaon and Kilasama grama panchayats in Sasaon police station in Sambalpur Sadar subdivision.

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131. Laikera (ST)

.. Laikera police station in Sambalpur Sadar subdivision and Govindpur police station and Mahulpali police station (excluding Kusumi, Jamankira, Salebhadi and part Telitileimal grama panchayats) in Kuchinda subdivision.

132. Kuchinda (ST)

.. Kuchinda and Jamankira police stations and Kusumi, Jamankira, Salebhadi and part Telitileimal grama panchayats in Mahulpali police station in Kuchinda subdivision ; and Chamunda and Dangarpada grama panchayats in Jujomura police station and Sasaon police station (excluding part Talab, Sasaon and Kilasama grama panchayats) in Sambalpur Sadar subdivision.

133. Rairakhhol (SC)

.. Rairakhhol subdivision and Jujomura police station (excluding Chamunda and Dangarpada grama panchayats), Dhama police station and Sambalpur Sadar police station (excluding Sambalpur Municipality and part Gopalpali (Remed) grama panchayat) in Sambalpur Sadar subdivision.

134. Deogarh

... Deogarh subdivision,

135. Sundergarh

SUNDERGARH DISTRICT

.. Hemgiri police station, Lephripara police station (excluding Gundiadihi, Alapaka, Dumabahal and Lephripara grama panchayats), Sundergarh Town and Tangarpali, part Bhedabahal, part Kinjirma, Lankahuda, part Lahandabud and Mahulpali grama panchayats in Sundergarh police station and Bhasma police station (excluding part Lahandabud, Birbira and Kulta grama panchayats) in Sundergarh subdivision.

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(1)

136. Talsara (ST) .. Talsara police station, Gundiadihi, Alapaka, Dumabahal and Lephripara grama panchayats in Lephripara police station, part Lahandabud, Birbira and Kulta grama panchayats in Bhasma police station and Sundergarh police station (excluding Sundergarh Town and Tangarpali, part Bhedabahal, part Kinjirma, Lankahuda, part Lahandabud and Mahulpali grama panchayats in Sundergarh subdivision.
137. Rajgangpur (ST) .. Rajgangpur and Bargaon police stations in Sundergarh subdivision.
138. Biramitrapur (ST) Raiboga and Biramitrapur police stations and Bisra police station (excluding Bisra Jarai-kela, Bhalulata, part Santoshpur, Barsuan and part Bandomunda grama panchayats) in Panposh subdivision.
139. Rourkela .. Rourkela N. A. C. (Civil Township) and Rourkela N. A. C. (Steel Township) (excluding Tangarpalli police station but including the area of Steel Plant and Deogan village in Raghunathpur police station) in Panposh subdivision.
140. Raghunathpali (ST) .. Tangarpalli police station (excluding the area of Steel Plant in Rourkela N. A. C. (Steel Township), Raghunathpali police station (excluding the areas within Rourkela N. A. C. (Civil Township) and Rourkela N. A. C. (Steel Township) but including village Deogan). Rourkela and Plant Site police stations (excluding the areas within Rourkela N. A. C. (Civil Township) and Rourkela N. A. C. (Steel Township), Kalunga police station and Bisra, Jarai-kela, Bhalulata, part Santoshpur, Barsuan and part Bandomunda grama panchayats in Bisra police station in Panposh subdivision and Banki and Gurundia police stations in Bonai subdivision.

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(2)

141 Bonai (ST)

.. Bonai subdivision (excluding Banki and Gurundia police stations).

KEONJHAR DISTRICT

142. Champua (ST)

.. Barbil police station, Joda police station (excluding part Nahabeda, Malda and Basantpur grama panchayats) and Champua police station (excluding Gumura, part Chautia, Balibandha, part Jhumpura and part Nahabeda grama panchayats) in Champua subdivision.

143. Patna (ST)

.. Baria police station in Champua subdivision and Patna police station in Keonjhar sub-division.

144. Keonjhar (ST)

.. Gumura, part Chautia, Balibandha, part Jhumpura and part Nahabeda grama panchayats in Champua police station, and Malda, part Nahabeda and Basantapur grama panchayats in Joda police station in Champua subdivision ; and Keonjhar police station in Keonjhar subdivision.

145 Telkoi (ST)

.. Ghatagaon, Pandapara, Telkoi and Kanjipani police stations in Keonjhar subdivision.

146. Ramchandrapur

.. Harichandanpur police station in Keonjhar subdivision ; and Ramchandrapur police station and Bailo, part Balarampur, Sailong, part Belabahal, part Panchupalli and part Madanpur grama panchayats in Anandapur police station in Anandapur subdivision.

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(2)

147. Anandapur (SC) .. Anandapur police station (excluding Bailo, part Balarampur, Sailong, part Belabahal, part Panchupalli and part Madanpur grama panchayats) and Soso police station in Anandapur subdivision.
- — —

ORISSA ELECTIONS

FIRST GENERAL ELECTION

1952

(ASSEMBLY)

Of the total 107 constituencies, 33 were double member and 74 single member constituencies. Number of contesting candidates was 517 for 140 seats.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE

District (1)	Number of constituen- cies. (2)	Parties and number of candidates won.					
		Cong. (3)	G. P. (4)	Socialist (5)	C. P. I. (6)	Ind. (7)	For. Block (8)
1 Koraput	9	4	7	..	..	..	..
2 Phulbani	3	1	..	..	..	3	..
3 Dhenkanal	5	6	..	..	2	..	..
4 Kalahandi	4	3	4	..	..	..	..
5 Bolangir	6	..	9	..	..	..	..
6 Sambalpur	8	6	5	1	..	1	..
7 Sundergarh	4	3	2	..	..	..	..
8 Keonjhar	3	..	2	..	..	3	..
9 Mayurbhanj	8	4	1	4	..	1	..

RESULTS AT A GLANCE

District	Number of consti- tuencies	Parties and number of candidates won.					For. Block
		Cong.	G. P.	Socialist	C.P.I.	Ind.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
10 Balasore	10	11	..	..	..	1	..
11 Cuttack	22	18	1	3	..	4	..
12 Puri	13	8	..	1	1	5	..
13 Ganjam	12	4	..	1	4	5	1
Total	107	68	31	10	7	23	1

Number of women candidates in the field was four. Of them, three won.

The K. M. P. P. contested in seven seats, P. I. E., P. S. and Radical Democratic Parties in one each. These parties did not win.

The Indian National Congress did not secure any seat in the districts of Bolangir and Keonjhar. Congress bagged eleven out of twelve seats in Balasore. The remaining one seat went to an Independent.

The Ganatantra Parishad did not contest in the districts of Puri, Ganjam and Phulbani. It bagged all the nine seats in Bolangir district and did not secure any seat in the districts of Dhenkanal and Balasore.

The Socialist Party did not contest in Phulbani district. It secured one seat in Sambalpur district out of two seats contested and three out of 26 seats contested in Cuttack district.

The C. P. I. did not contest in the districts of Koraput, Phulbani, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Sundergarh, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj. It secured two out of two seats contested in Dhenkanal district and did not get any seat in the districts of Sambalpur, Balasore and Cuttack. The party secured four out of five seats contested in Ganjam district.



The hand that cradles the child also rules the country

Number of Independent candidates was the largest. They contested in all districts but did not get any seat in the districts of Koraput, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Bolangir and Sundergarh. Out of 47 contesting in Cuttack and 46 in Ganjam districts, four and five won respectively. In Phulbani, they secured three out of four seats.

The Forward Block set up candidates in the districts of Ganjam and Kalahandi. It secured one out of two contested in the district of Ganjam.

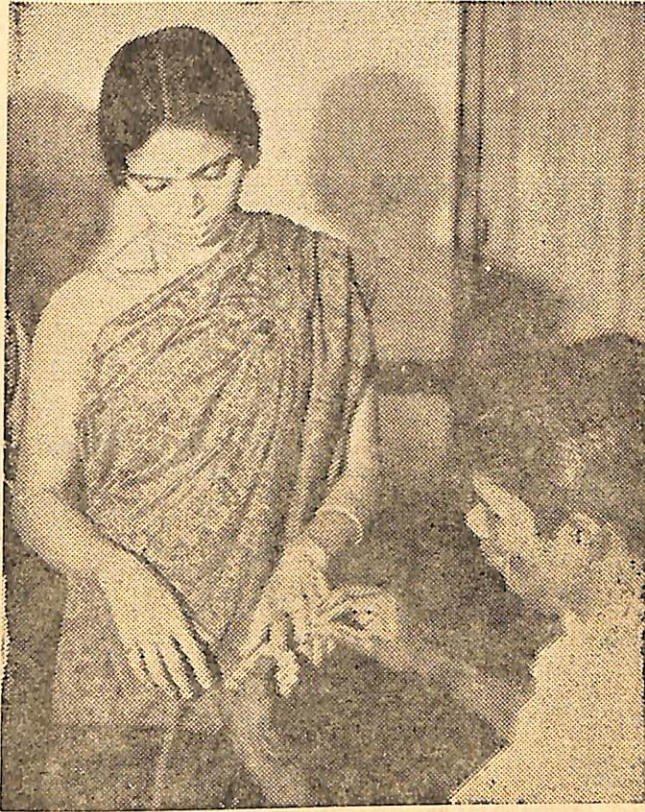
PARTY POSITION

1. Congress	...	68
2. Ganatantra Parishad	...	31
3. Socialist	...	10

ORISSA....

4. Independent	...	23
5. C. P. I.	...	7
6. Forward Block	...	1
Total	...	140

.....



A Polling Officer putting a mark on the left hand
Forefinger of a voter with indelible ink

SECOND GENERAL ELECTION—1957

During the 1957 general election, 508 candidates were in the field for 140 seats. But one candidate won uncontested. So 139 seats were contested.

Congress secured 56 out of 140; Ganatantra Parishad 51 out of 108; Praja Socialist Party 11 out of 46; C. P. I. 9 out of 43; and Independents secured 13 out of 171.

Valid votes polled	...	42,55,915
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Percentage of polling	...	34.29
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RESULT AT A GLANCE

Districts	Number of seats	Names of Parties and No. of candidates				
		Cong.	G. P.	P. S. P.	C. P. I.	Ind.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Koraput	.. 12	12(7)	12(5)	1(—)	10(—)	7(—)
2 Phulbani	.. 4	4(—)	4(4)	..	..	13(—)
3 Dhenkanal	.. 8	8(1)	8(5)	..	2(1)	12(1)
4 Kalahandi	.. 8	8(2)	8(6)	2(—)	..	8(—)
5 Bolangir	.. 9	9(—)	9(9)	3(—)	..	3(—)
6 Sambalpur	.. 12	12(2)	12(9)	..	5(1)	35(—)
7 Sundergarh	.. 5	5(—)	5(3)	2(—)	..	7(2)
8 Keonjhar	.. 6	6(—)	6(5)	..	..	18(1)
9 Mayurbhanj	.. 10	10(2)	10(3)	8(2)	4(—)	18(3)
10 Balasore	.. 11	11(8)	5(—)	6(2)	2(—)	6(1)
11 Cuttack	.. 24	24(15)	13(1)	17(6)	7(1)	19(1)
12 Puri	.. 15	15(8)	6(1)	3(1)	6(3)	9(2)
13 Ganjam	.. 16	16(11)	10(—)	4(—)	7(3)	15(2)

()—Number of winning candidates

Fifteen women candidates contested and four won (Congress—2; Ganatantra Parishad—2).

Congress did not secure any seat in the districts of Phulbani, Bolangir, Sundergarh and Keonjhar. Ganatantra Parishad did not secure any seat in the districts of Ganjam and Balasore.



Old age could not prevent her from casting her vote. An old woman is being escorted to a Polling Booth

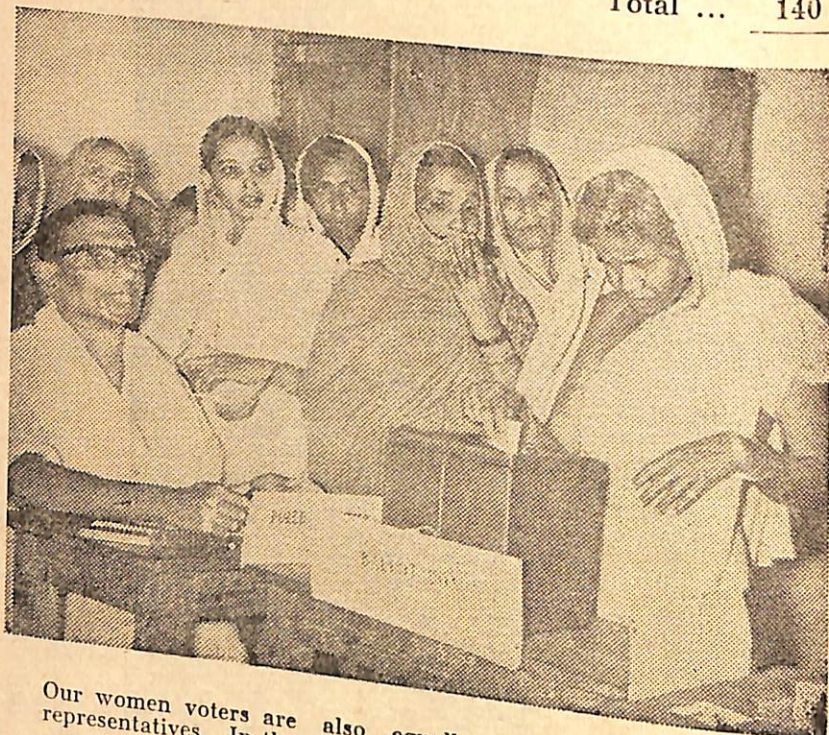
Praja Socialist Party did not contest in the districts of Phulbani, Dhenkanal, Sambalpur and Keonjhar. It did not secure any seat in the districts of Ganjam, Sundergarh, Bolangir, Kalahandi and Koraput.

C. P. I. had no candidates in the districts of Phulbani, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Sundergarh and Keonjhar. It did not secure any seat in the districts of Koraput, Mayurbhanj and Balasore.

Independents did not secure any seat in the districts of Koraput, Phulbani, Kalahandi, Bolangir and Sambalpur.

PARTY POSITION

Congress	
Ganatantra Parishad	... 56
Praja Socialist Party	... 51
C. P. I.	... 11
Independent	... 9
	... 13
Total ...	140



Our women voters are also equally anxious to choose their representatives. In the past elections they came in large numbers to cast their votes

MID-TERM POLL—1961

In 1961 mid-term poll 3,125,211 votes were polled, out of 8,553,783. Of this, 192,960 votes were rejected. Poll percentage was 36.71.

The total number of candidates in the contest was 533. Of this, women were 10. Four women candidates won.

Congress contested for 140 seats and secured 81, Ganatantra Parishad secured 38 out of 119 contested, C. P. I. four out of 40, Praja Socialist Party 10 out of 46; and Independents secured seven out of 188 contested.

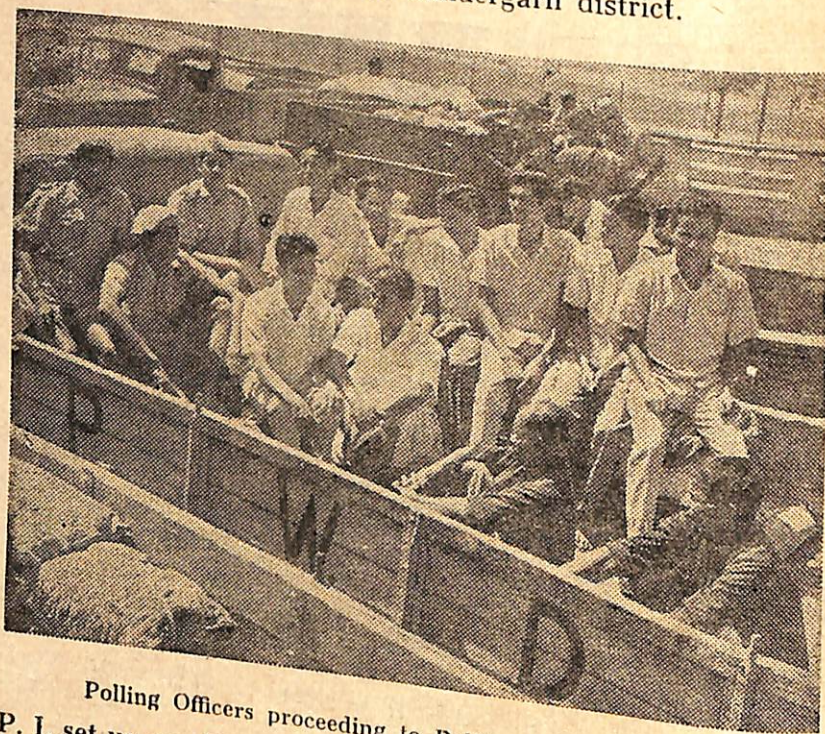
RESULTS AT A GLANCE

District	No. of seats	Names of Parties and No. of candidates				
		Congress	G. P.	C.P.I.	P.S.P.	Inde- pendent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Koraput ..	12	12(9)	12(3)	3(—)	..	4(—)
2 Ganjam ..	16	16(14)	8(—)	11(1)	3(—)	28(1)
3 Phulbani ..	4	4(2)	4(2)	..	..	5(—)
4 Kalahandi ..	8	8(1)	7(6)	..	×	7(1)
5 Bolangir ..	9	9(—)	9(9)	..	2(—)	7(—)
6 Sambalpur ..	12	12(7)	12(3)	2(1)	1(—)	20(1)
7 Sundergarh ..	5	5(1)	5(4)	..	2(—)	12(—)
8 Keonjhar ..	6	6(2)	6(4)	1(—)	2(—)	14(—)
9 Dhenkanal ..	8	8(4)	8(4)	3(—)	..	11(—)
10 Puri ..	15	15(10)	14(2)	8(2)	2(—)	27(1)
11 Cuttack ..	24	24(18)	17(—)	6(—)	19(4)	25(2)
12 Balasore ..	11	11(6)	9(1)	4(—)	7(3)	8(1)
13 Mayurbhanj..	10	10(7)	8(—)	2(—)	8(3)	2(—)

()—Number of winning candidates

Congress set up candidates in all the seats in 13 districts. It did not secure any seat in Bolangir district and secured one seat each in Kalahandi and Sundergarh districts.

Ganatantra Parishad did not set up candidates for all seats but it fielded candidates in all the districts. It did not secure any seat in the districts of Cuttack, Ganjam and Mayurbhanj. Only one candidate was returned in Balasore district. It secured all the nine seats in the district of Bolangir and four out of five in Sundergarh district.



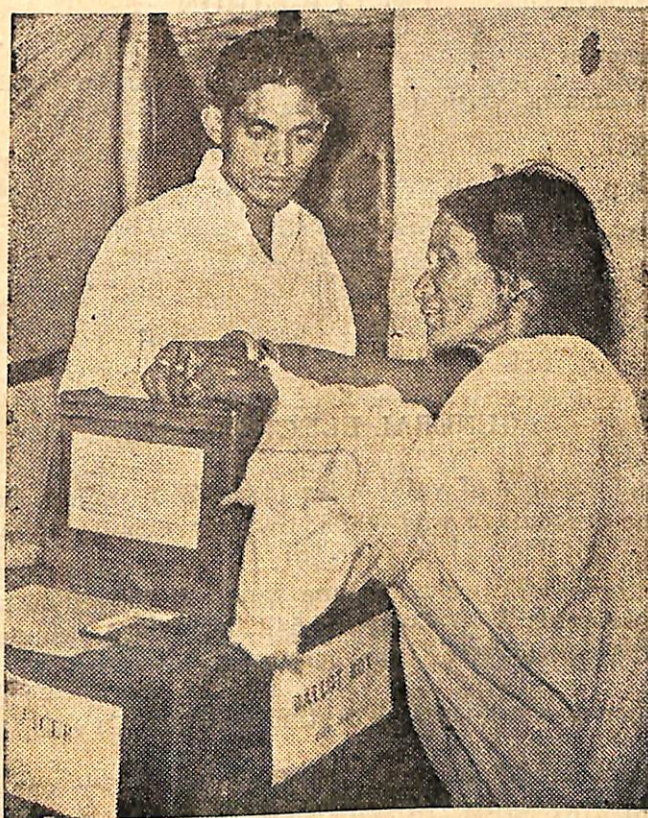
Polling Officers proceeding to Polling Booths in a truck

C. P. I. set up candidates in the districts of Ganjam, Koraput, Sambalpur, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Puri and Cuttack. It did not secure any seat in the districts of Koraput, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Balasore and Mayurbhanj. In Ganjam and Sambalpur districts C. P. I. secured one seat each and in Puri two. It did not set up candidates in the districts of Phulbani, Bolangir, Kalahandi and Sundergarh.

The Praja Socialist Party did not contest in the districts of Koraput, Phulbani, Kalahandi and Dhenkanal. It did not secure any seat in the districts of Ganjam, Bolangir, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Keonjhar and Puri.

In the district of Cuttack it secured four seats out of 19 contested. It secured three each in the districts of Balasore and Mayurbhanj.

Though the number of Independents was 188, yet they did not contest in all the 140 seats. They contested in all the 13 districts. In Koraput district they contested in four out of 12, seven out of eight in Kalahandi, seven out of nine in Bolangir and eight out of eleven in Balasore district. For ten seats in the district of Mayurbhanj, 20 candidates contested. Independents did not secure any seat in the districts of Koraput, Phulbani, Bolangir, Sundergarh, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, and Mayurbhanj. Independents secured two seats in Cuttack, one each in Puri, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Sambalpur and Balasore districts.



A Polling Officer helping a blind Adivasi voter in casting her vote

In 1961 mid-term poll, a new Party called Janata Party contested for nine seats, but failed to win a single seat. Its candidates were in the districts of Sambalpur, Sundergarh and Mayurbhanj.

ORISSA...

During 1952 and 1957 general elections, no party got single majority. In 1961, Congress got single majority.

Congress secured 25 seats more than it secured in 1957 general election. Ganatantra Parishad secured 13 seats less than 1957.

No candidate won uncontested

Not more than eight candidates contested in one constituency.

Two candidates contested in two constituencies each for the first time.

Kasipur in Kalahandi district had the distinction of having a straight contest between two women candidates.

PARTY POSITION

Congress	
Ganatantra Parishad	.. 81
C.P.I.	.. 38
P.S.P.	.. 4
Independent	.. 10
	.. 7
Total	.. 140

GENERAL ELECTION—1967

Of the total number of valid votes (4,028,259) polled, Congress secured 1,233,311. The percentage was 30.62; Swatantra polled 909,421—22.58 per cent; P. S. P. 451,029—11.20 per cent; C. P. I. 252,158—6.26 per cent; C. P. I. (M) 49,159—1.22 per cent; Jana Sangh 21,788—0.54 per cent; S. S. P. 61,426—1.52 per cent; Jana Congress 542,734—13.74 per cent; and others secured 507,233 votes—12.59 per cent.

The number of candidates contesting was 603. Of this, 14 were women. Four women candidates won. In the bye-election one more woman candidate won.

Bye-elections were held in two constituencies held by Jana Congress—Athgarh and Bhubaneswar. Jana Congress retained one and lost one to Independent.

MINOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN ORISSA

The Fourth Plan started with 130 spill over Minor Irrigation (flow) Projects of the previous Plan. Out of these 65 projects have been completed by the end of 1972-73. The remaining 65 projects are now under progress out of which 51 projects are expected to be completed by the end of the 1973-74.

The outlay for the Fourth Five-Year Plan was originally at 11.00 crores which was subsequently raised to Rs. 12.68 crores. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was made available from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund during 1972-73. During the year 1972-73 a sum of Rs. 2.95 crores was made available from Government of India under Emergency Agriculture Production Programme to provide irrigation for Rabi cultivation. During this year, a sum of Rs. 3.18 crores has been received from Government of India as additional Central Assistance to complete 34 Minor Irrigation Projects. As such the total money so far available under the State Plan and outside the Plan for Minor Irrigation (flow) during Fourth Plan, comes to Rs. 18.83 crores, due to special augmentation of funds in 1972-73 and 1973-74.

At the beginning of Fourth Plan 1,80,000 hectares (4,50,000 acres) were under Minor Irrigation (flow). During Fourth Plan it was targeted to achieve further ayacut of 50,600-hectares (1,25,00 acres). During the Fourth Plan i.e., 1969—73 an ayacut of 24,140 hectares (60,350 acres) have been already achieved. Besides an additional rabi ayacut of 2,320 hectares (5,800 acres) was provided during 1972-73 under the Emergency Agriculture Production Programme. During the current year, it is expected to achieve further 35,800 hectares (84,000 acres). Thus it is hoped to achieve 60,000 hectares (1,50,000 acres) in the Fourth Plan as additional ayacut. As such the progressive ayacut at the end of Fourth Plan will be 2,40,000 hectares.

During the Fourth Plan 90 new projects and 38 linkage schemes are under execution. Efforts are being made to complete 34 Minor Irrigation Projects out of 90 new projects besides rest of the incomplete spill over Minor Irrigation Projects (flow) of the Third Plan.

The Fifth Plan outlay envisages an expenditure of Rs. 20 crores on minor irrigation. In the Fifth Plan, attention will be focussed on new schemes in drought prone areas, backward areas and other areas where no irrigation facilities are available. Irrigation facility also will be provided to many tribal colonies set up by the Government. It has been tentatively proposed to take up about 160 new schemes and to bring an additional area of about 65,000 hectares under minor irrigation during the Fifth Plan period.

ELECTION AT A

District (1)	No. of seats (2)	Names of Parties and No.	
		Congress (3)	Swatantra (4)
1 Mayurbhanj	10	10(1)	7(4)
2 Balasore	11	11(1)	8(1)
3 Cuttack	24	24(2)	7(—)
4 Puri	15	15(5)	6(1)
5 Ganjam	15	15(9)	12(1)
6 Koraput	12	12(7)	12(5)
7 Kalahandi	8	8(2)	8(6)
8 Phulbani	4	4(—)	4(3)
9 Bolangir	9	9(—)	9(9)
10 Sambalpur	12	12(4)	10(6)
11 Sundergarh	6	6(—)	6(5)
12 Keonjhar	6	6(—)	6(5)
13 Dhenkanal	8	8(—)	5(3)
Total	140	140(31)	100(49)

(—) No. of winning

GLANCE

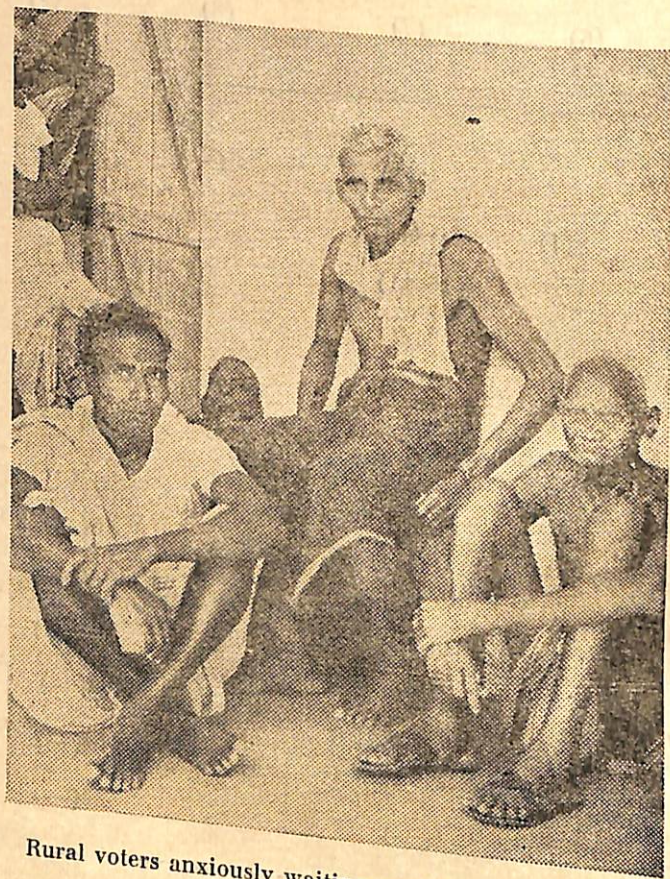
of candidates

C.P.I.	C.P.I. (M)	P.S.P.	Jharkha da	Independent	Jana Congress
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1(—)	..	5(3)	2(—)	19(—)	4(2)
2(—)	1(1)	6(4)	..	5(—)	5(4)
5(1)	..	15(11)	..	4(2)	11(8)
5(2)	6(—)	1(1)	..	23(1)	10(5)
5(3)	1(—)	2(1)	..	23(—)	5(—)
1(—)	3(—)	..	..	6(—)	1(—)
..	..	1(—)	..	5(—)	..
..	..	..	..	8(—)	2(1)
1(—)	..	..	..	9(—)	..
6(1)	..	..	..	16(—)	4(1)
1(—)	..	2(1)	4(—)	13(—)	..
3(—)	..	..	..	14(—)	1(1)
3(—)	..	1(—)	..	22(—)	4(4)
30(7)	11(1)	33(21)	7(—)	204(3)	47(26)

candidates

Jharkhand contested in seven seats—three in Mayurbhanj and four in Sundergarh districts. It failed to secure any seat. The Socialist Unit Centre of India (SUCI) fielded two candidates—one each in Cuttack and Sundergarh districts. It did not secure any seat.

The Jana Sangh set up 16 candidates—three each in Koraput, Bolangir, Cuttack and Sundergarh districts and two each in Kalahandi and Sambalpur districts. It failed to secure a single seat.



Rural voters anxiously waiting outside a Polling booth for their turn.

The S. S. P. contested in nine seats—seven in Sambalpur district and one each in Ganjam and Dhenkanal districts. It won two seats—one each in Ganjam and Dhenkanal districts.

The Jana Congress contested in 47 seats. Candidates were set up in all districts except Bolangir, Sundergarh and Kalahandi. In Dhenkanal, it

secured four out of four and in Keonjhar one out of one contested. It failed to win a single seat in the districts of Ganjam and Koraput. It won in 26 seats.

The P. S. P. contested in 33 seats. It did not set up candidates in the districts of Koraput, Phulbani, Bolangir, Sambalpur and Keonjhar. No candidates returned from the districts of Dhenkanal and Kalahandi. In Puri district, one was secured out of one contested. It won 21 seats.



Inside a Counting Centre

The C. P. I. contested in 30 seats. No candidates were set up in the districts of Kalahandi, Phulbani and Keonjhar. It failed to get any seat in the districts of Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Koraput, Bolangir, Sundergarh and Dhenkanal. In Ganjam, it secured three out of five contested. It won seven seats.

The C. P. I. (M) contested in 11 seats. No candidates were set up in Mayurbhanj, Cuttack, Kalahandi, Phulbani, Bolangir, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Keonjhar and Dhenkanal districts. Its only candidate was returned from Balasore district. It set up six and three candidates in Puri and Koraput districts respectively. Only one candidate was set up in Ganjam.

ORISSA.....

The Independents were 204 in number but only three returned. Their number was the largest in Cuttack (41) and smallest (5) in Puri districts.

The Swatantra contested for 100 seats. Candidates were set up in all the districts. No candidate was returned from the Cuttack district. It won in all the nine seats in the district of Bolangir. In Balasore, Ganjam and Puri districts, it secured one out of eight, one out of twelve and one out of six contested respectively. It secured 49 seats.

The Congress contested for all the seats. It failed to secure any seat in the districts of Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Sundergarh, Bolangir and Phulbani. In Kalahandi, Balasore and Mayurbhanj districts it secured two and one each respectively. In Cuttack district two returned out of 24 contested. In Ganjam it secured nine out of 15 contested. It secured two out of eight in Kalahandi, seven out of 12 in Koraput, five out of 15 in Puri and four out of 12 in Sambalpur districts.

PARTY POSITION

Congress		
Swatantra	..	30
Jana Congress	..	49
P.S.P.	..	26
S.S.P.	..	21
C.P.I.	—	2
C.P.I. (M)	—	7
Independent	..	1
	..	3

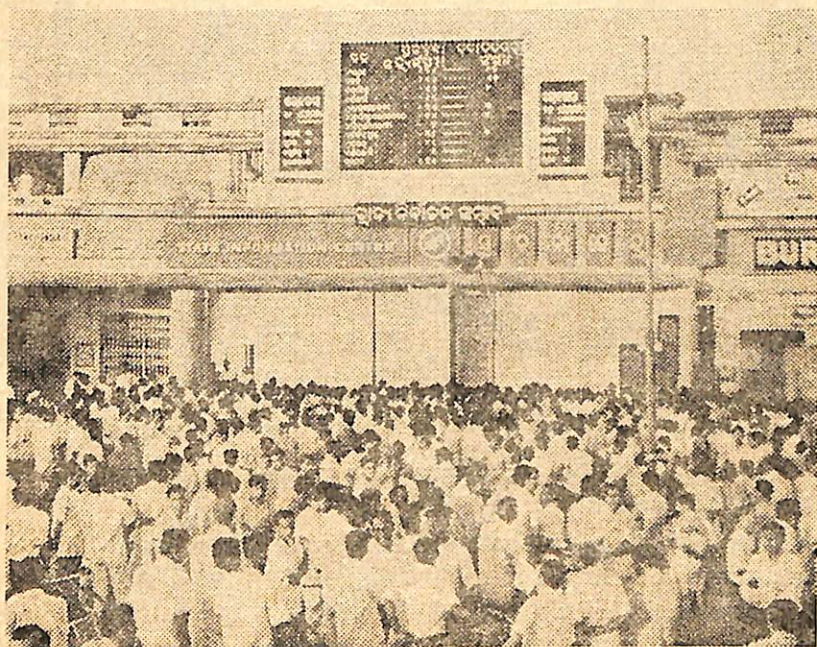
Total	..	139

*In one constituency, Parlakhemundi, election was countermanded due to the death of one of the candidates.

MID-TERM POLL 1971

Electorate	..	1,08,45,235
Votes Polled	..	46,72,449
Valid Votes	..	43,67,642
Votes Rejected	..	3,04,807
Percentage of votes polled to total electorate	..	43.8

Total number of candidates contesting in the mid-term poll was 828. Of this, Cong. (Jag.) fielded 128, Swatantra 115, Utkal Congress 137, P. S. P. 49, C. P. I. (M) 11, Jana Congress 66, C. P. I. 28, Jharkhand 16, Cong. (Nij.) 50, S. S. P. 15, Forward Block 4, B. J. S. 21 and S. U. C. one. The number of Independent candidates was 187. Nine women candidates contested but none was elected.



A big gathering at the State Information Centre, Bhubaneswar to hear the election results.

Cong. (Jag.) contested in 128 seats out of 140 and secured 51 seats. It did not secure any seat in the districts of Kalahandi and Bolangir. Out of 13

districts, it contested in all the seats in the districts of Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Sundergarh, Sambalpur and Mayurbhanj.

Swatantra contested for 115 seats and secured 36 seats. It fielded candidates in all the districts but could not secure any in the districts of Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Balasore. It bagged all the nine seats in the Bolangir district. In Cuttack, Puri and Ganjam districts, it secured two, one and two seats respectively. It also secured two seats each in the districts of Sambalpur and Sundergarh.



A long queue of Adivasi Voters of Koraput district waiting to cast their votes.

The Utkal Congress contested in 137 seats and secured 32. It contested in all the districts but failed to secure any seat in the districts of Sundergarh, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Phulbani and Kalahandi. It contested in all the seats in the districts of Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Ganjam, Koraput, Kalahandi, Phulbani, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Keonjhar and Dhenkanal. In Mayurbhanj it secured one seat.

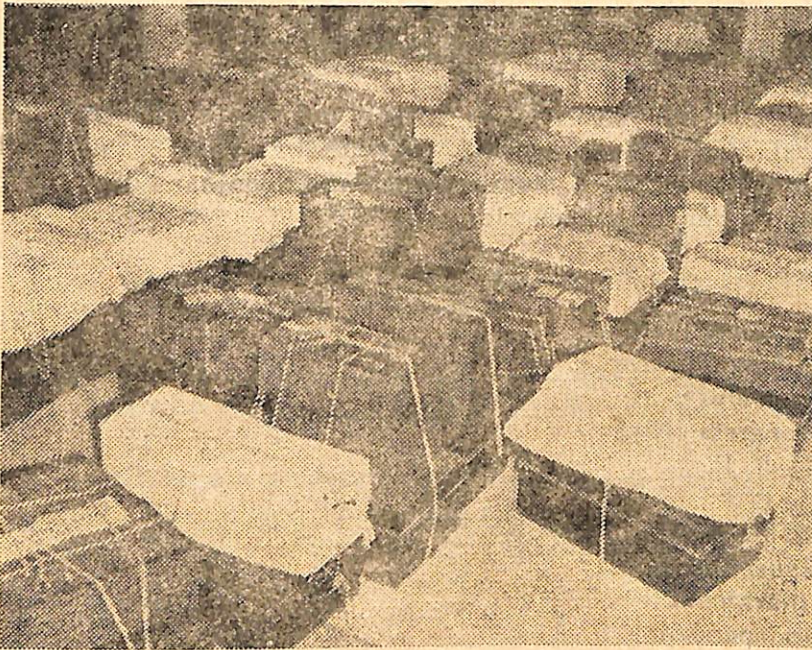
P. S. P. contested in 49 seats and secured four. It did not set up any candidate in the districts of Dhenkanal and Koraput. No candidate was returned in the districts of Puri, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Phulbani, Bolangir.

Sambalpur, Sundergarh and Keonjhar. It contested in 19 seats in the districts of Cuttack and won in two.

C. P. I. (M) contested in 11 seats and secured two. It set up candidates in the districts of Balasore, Cuttack, Puri, Koraput and Sundergarh and secured one each in Balasore and Puri.

Jana Congress set up 66 candidates and secured one. It contested in all the eight seats in Dhenkanal district but won in one. It had no candidate in the district of Kalahandi.

C. P. I. set up candidates in 28 seats and secured four. It did not contest in the districts of Bolangir, Phulbani and Kalahandi. Balasore gave it one, Puri one and Ganjam two. It fielded candidates for four seats in Balasore, five in Puri and three in Ganjam.



Preparation for the Poll

Jharkhand contested in 16 seats and secured four. Out of 10 seats in the district of Mayurbhanj, it contested in nine and got two.— In Sundergarh it contested for five out of six and secured two. It had two candidates in Keonjhar.

Cong. (Nij.) secured one seat out of 50 contested. It set up candidates in two seats in Kalahandi district and got one.

Independents were 187 in number but only four won. Number of Independent candidates was the highest in district of Cuttack. They were 41 for 24 seats in this district. Only one Independent won. Next came Mayurbhanj where 24 candidates contested for 10 seats and won in one. No Independent candidate won in the districts of Balasore, Ganjam, Koraput, Kalahandi, Phulbani, Bolangir, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Keonjhar and Dhenkanal. In Puri district 14 Independents contested for 15 seats but two won.

S. S. P. fielded 15 candidates and did not win a single seat. The district-wise break up was: Cuttack 3, Puri 1, Ganjam 1, Bolangir 1, Sambalpur 5, Sundergarh 2 and Dhenkanal 2.

Forward Block set up four candidates but no candidate won. It fielded one in Puri and three in Ganjam districts.

B. J. S. set up 21 candidates. It did not secure any seat. The district-wise break up was Mayurbhanj 1, Balasore 3, Cuttack 2, Puri 1, Phulbani 1, Bolangir 1, Sambalpur 8, Sundergarh 3 and Keonjhar 1. S. U. C. fielded one candidate in Sundergarh district.

PARTY POSITION

Congress (Jag.)		
Utkal Congress		
Swatantra	...	51
Congress (Nij.)	...	32
P. S. P.	...	36
C. P. I.	...	1
C. P. I. (M)	...	4
Jana Congress	...	4
Jharkhand	...	2
Independent	...	1
	...	4
	...	4
Total		
	...	139

*Election in Nayagarh constituency was countermanded due to the death of one of the candidates.

DO YOU KNOW ?

O. M. C. EARNs Rs. 32.33 CRORE FOREIGN EXCHANGE

- * By the end of March 1973, iron ores totalling 10,204 million tonnes have been exported through Paradeep Port.
- * The Foreign Exchange earnings of the Orissa Mining Corporation by the end of 1973 stood at Rs. 32.33 crore.
- * The Corporation has provided directly or indirectly employment to 1,25,000 persons and has paid Rs. 2.65 crore to the State as revenue and taxes.
- * It has taken up the expansion scheme of Gandhamardhan mines during the Fifth Plan period.
- * Malangtoli area of Keonjhar and Sundergarh districts has got a rich deposit of iron ores estimated to be 608 million tonnes.
- * The lead deposit at Sargipalli of Sundergarh district is estimated at 5.6 million tonnes and it can turn out 700 tonnes daily.



RESULTS AT
Names of parties and

District		Number of seats	Cong. (ag.)	Swt.	U. C.	P. S. P.	C. P. I. (M.)
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Koraput	..	12	11 (4)	12 (5)	12 (3)	..	1 (—)
2 Phulbani	..	4	3 (1)	4 (3)	4 (—)	1 (—)	..
3 Dhenkanal	..	8	8 (4)	8 (—)	8 (3)	..	..
4 Kalahandi	..	8	7 (—)	8 (7)	8 (—)	5 (—)	..
5 Bolangir	..	9	6 (—)	9 (9)	8 (—)	1 (—)	..
6 Sambalpur	..	12	12 (10)	11 (2)	12 (—)	1 (—)	..
7 Sundergarh	..	6	6 (2)	6 (2)	6 (—)	3 (—)	1 (—)
8 Keonjhar	..	6	6 (2)	6 (—)	6 (4)	1 (—)	..
9 Mayurbhanj	..	10	10 (2)	9 (3)	10 (1)	6 (1)	..
10 Balasore	..	11	10 (4)	11 (—)	11 (4)	7 (1)	4 (1)
11 Cuttack	..	24	22 (8)	10 (2)	23 (11)	19 (2)	1 (—)
12 Puri	..	15	13 (7)	11 (1)	14 (2)	3 (—)	4 (1)
13 Ganjam	..	15	14 (7)	10 (2)	15 (4)	2 (—)	..
Total	..	140	128 (51)	115 (36)	137 (32)	49 (4)	11 (2)

A GLANCE

No. of candidates

J. C.	C. P. I.	Jharkhand	Cong. (Nij)	Ind.	S. S. P.	F. Block	B. J. S.	S. U. C.
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
6 (—)	1 (—)	..	9 (—)	14 (—)	..	..	..	..
4 (—)	..	..	..	5 (—)	..	..	1 (—)	..
8 (1)	2 (—)	..	..	16 (—)	2 (—)	..	..	..
..	..	..	2 (1)	14 (—)	..	..	..	..
1 (—)	..	..	2 (—)	16 (—)	1 (—)	..	1 (—)	..
5 (—)	5 (—)	..	7 (—)	11 (—)	5 (—)	..	8 (—)	..
1 (—)	1 (—)	5 (2)	1 (—)	8 (—)	2 (—)	..	3 (—)	1 (—)
3 (—)	1 (—)	2 (—)	2 (—)	9 (—)	..	..	1 (—)	..
4 (—)	2 (—)	9 (2)	..	24 (1)	..	..	1 (—)	..
5 ()	4 (1)	..	5 (—)	9 (—)	..	..	3 (—)	..
15 (—)	4 (—)	..	15 (—)	41 (1)	3 (—)	..	2 (—)	..
9 (—)	5 (1)	..	3 (—)	14 (2)	1 (—)	1 (—)	1 (—)	..
5 (—)	3 (2)	..	4 (—)	6 (—)	1 (—)	3 (—)	..	..
66 (1)	28 (4)	13 (4)	50 (1)	187 (4)	15 (—)	4 (—)	21 (—)	1 (—)

() — Number of winning candidates.

SOME FACTS ABOUT ORISSA ELECTIONS

The 1952 and 1957 elections were conducted on balloting system of voting. In 1952, poll was completed in 36 days. It was reduced to 14 days in 1957. Poll was completed in five days in 1961 mid-term. In 1967 general election was completed in one day.

Marking system of voting was introduced from 1961 poll.

As a result of delimitation, allocation of seats in the State Assembly at the time of the Fourth General Election in Orissa was as follows :—

Number of seats	Reserved for Scheduled Castes	Reserved for Scheduled Tribes
140	22	34

Just before the elections it was necessary to make some changes in the grouping of some areas in certain constituencies. The constituencies were Sukinda and Dharamsala in Cuttack district, Nowrangpur and Dabugam in Koraput district, Anandapur and Ramachandrapur in Keonjhar district and Narla and Bhawanipatna in Kalahandi district.

The number of electors in the Assembly constituencies varied from 54,220 in Narla of Kalahandi district to 88,425 in Dhamnagar of Balasore district in 1967.

The two-member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, created single member constituencies. The 1961 mid-term poll was conducted on this basis.

In 1967 elections, the difference of winning candidate and the next candidate varied from 219 in Muruda constituency in Mayurbhanj district to 32,225 in Dhamnagar constituency in Balasore district.

WOMEN CANDIDATES

Year	Contested	Won
1952	4	3
1957	15	4
1961	10	4
1967	11	4
1971	9	4
		..

VOTES POLLED BY PARTIES AND PERCENTAGE IN 1961, 1967 AND 1971 ELECTIONS TO THE ORISSA LEGISLATURE

1961 Mid-term Election

Valid votes	Name of the parties	Votes secured	Percentage of votes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2,932,253	Congress ..	1,269,004	43.28
	Ganatantra ..	655,099	22.34
	P. S. P. ..	334,323	11.40
	C. P. I. ..	233,971	7.98
	C. P. I. (M) ..	..	..
	J. S. ..	..	..
	S. S. P. ..	..	..
	J. C. ..	..	..
	Others ..	439,856	15.00

1967 General Elections

Valid votes	Name of parties	Votes secured	Percentage of votes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4,028,259	Congress ..	1,233,311	30.62
	Swt. ..	909,421	22.58
	P. S. P. ..	451,029	11.20
	C. P. I. ..	252,258	6.26
	C. P. I. (M) ..	49,159	1.22
	J. S. ..	21,788	0.54
	S. S. P. ..	61,426	1.52
	J. C. ..	542,734	13.47
	Others ..	507,233	12.59

1971 Mid-term General Elections			
Valid votes	Name of the parties	Votes secured	Percentage of votes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
43,67,642	Congress (J.)	..	26.5
	Swt.	1,234,52	16.5
	P. S. P.	767,816	6.8
	C. P. I.	269,110	4.3
	C. P. I. (M)	198,010	1.2
	B. J. S.	52,784	0.7
	S. S. P.	31,689	1.2
	J. C.	33,972	5.05
	Cong. (N)	233,851	1.3
	A. I. F.	79,469	0.2
	A. I. Jhk.	8,393	1.25
	U. C.	66,159	22.1
	Ind.	1,031,806	7.25
		337,978	

BYE-ELECTIONS

In 1971, bye-elections in the constituencies of Rourkela, Bhadrak, Rajnagar and Koksara were held.

In a seven-cornor contest in the Rourkela constituency having 1,00,632 voters, the Independent candidate Shri Biswanath Das was elected. He polled 21,308 votes. The total number of valid votes polled was 50,833. Shri Das defeated his nearest rival Shri Binayak Acharya of Congress (R) who polled 19,456 votes.

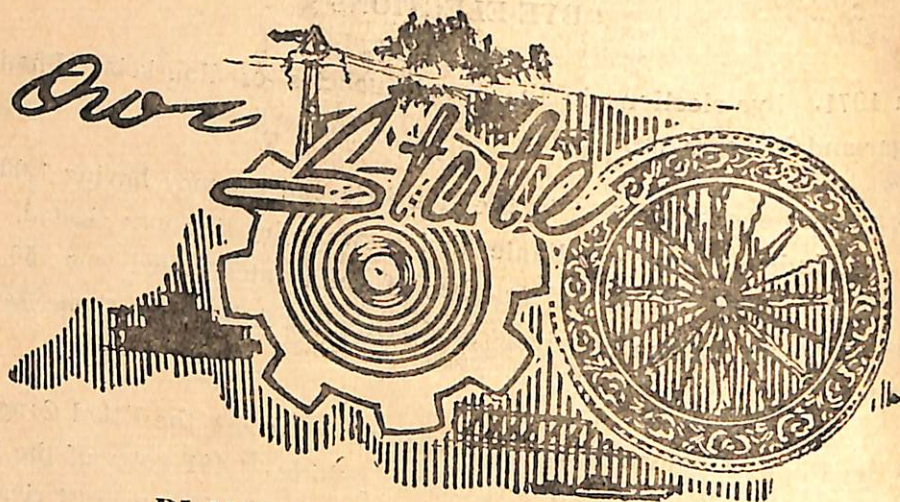
In the Bhadrak constituency in a triangular contest, the Utkal Congress candidate, Shri Balaram Sahoo was elected polling 21,491 votes of the total valid votes polled 42,179. The electorate was 86,688. The nearest rival of Shri Sahoo, Shri Prafulla Samal, Congress (R) polled 19,504 votes.

In the Rajnagar constituency Shri Bijoyananda Pattnaik (Utkal Congress) defeated Shri Dhruba Charan Routray Congress (R) in a straight contest. The electorate was 99,279. Shri Pattanaik polled 54,689 and Shri Routray polled 19,941 votes. The total number of valid votes polled was 74,630.

In the Koksara constituency Shri Raghunath Praharaj (Swf.) was elected in a triangular contest polling 16,985 votes. The electorate was 69,798. Valid votes polled were 27,298.

1972 Bye-Election

In 1972, bye-election was caused in the Cuttack City constituency. In a five-corner contest, Smt. Nandini Satpathy (INC) was elected polling 28,283 votes. Her nearest rival, Shri Biren Mitra (Ind.) polled 17,492 votes. The electorate was 80,833. Valid votes were 46,846.



PLANTATION IN COASTAL BELT

The State Government has so far raised plantation over 2,778 acres along the coastal belt of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore districts at an expenditure of Rs. 7.38 lakhs as a protective measure against the cyclone under the scheme of afforestation in coastal belt. Against the current year's target of raising plantation over 2,500 acres, 2,318 acres have been covered till the end of September last.

With the aim of building a protective barrier against the fury of cyclone, Government have been implementing this scheme since October 1972 on the recommendation of the Cyclone Distress Mitigation Committee.

A RURAL SERVICE AGENCY

Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers of Cuttack district are marching ahead on the path of self-reliance. An agency was started with the initial objective of mobilising credit for the neglected and weaker sections amongst the farming community. The agency at Cuttack is serving the marginal farmers and agricultural labourers of nine blocks: Cuttack Sadar, Tangi-Choudwar, Baranga, Banki-I, Banki-Dompara, Athgarh, Tigiria, Baramba and Narsinghpur in the district of Cuttack.

Intensive identification of marginal farmers and agricultural labourers was carried in 664 villages of these blocks. A total of 33,915 marginal



The Governor of Orissa welcoming the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi at Charbatia Air Port on December 22, 1973

NEWS IN PICTURES

The Prime Minister, Shrimati Gandhi distributing Patta to the landless Adivasis at Parlakhimundi during her visit to Orissa on December 22, 1973

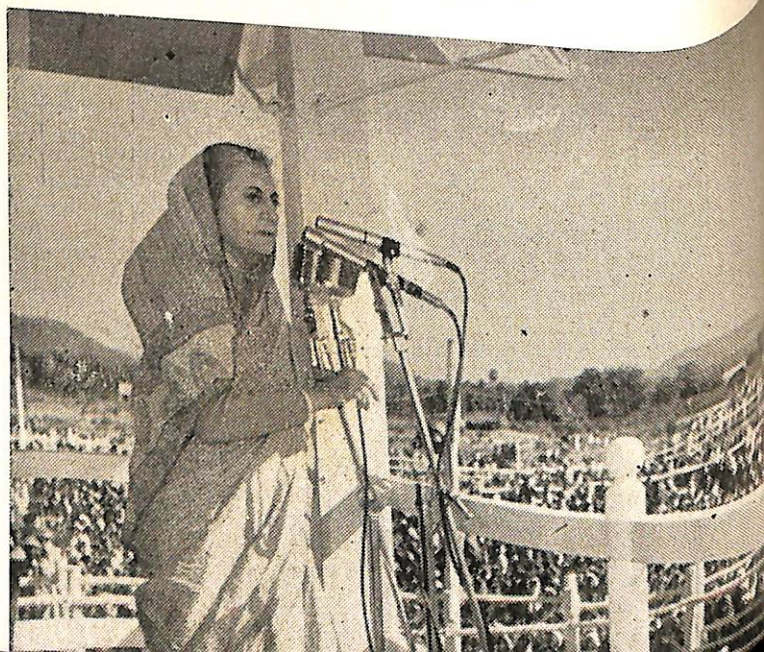




e Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi at Sunabeda during her visit to Orissa

NEWS IN PICTURES

The Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi laid the foundation of the Rengali Multipurpose Project on December 23, 1974. Picture shows : Shrimati Gandhi addressing the people on the occasion





The Governor of Orissa laying foundation of Biluakhai irrigation system in Cuttack district on January 3, 1974

NEWS IN PICTURES

The Governor of Orissa, Shri B. D. Jatti, administering oath to Shri P. K. Mohanty as Judge of the Orissa High Court on January 2, 1974





The Governor of Orissa, Shri B. D. Jatti addressing the trainees of the Police Training College, Angul, on the occasion of passing out ceremony of Cadet S. I's on December 26, 1973

NEWS IN PICTURES

Collectors and District Election Officers meeting at Bhubaneswar on January 11, 1974 to discuss and finalise election arrangements

